The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia at Halifax and the New-York and Hansa at this Port.

English Views of the Political Situation in America.

The French Occupation of Mexico and What it Costs.

Probable Withdrawal of the French Troops within the Year.

Rigorous Measures Against the Poles in Russia.

Trouble in Spain—A Military Revolt.

The royal mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on Saturday, Jan. 6, via Queenstown Jan. 7, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. LEITCH, which left Liverpool at noon on the 3d, and Queenstown on the 4th of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 4th of January, also arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York, arrived at Falmouth on the 6th inst.

The *Asia* sailed for Boston at 4 P. M., where she will be due Monday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Present Aspect of European Affairs.

The London *Times* refers to the satisfactory aspect of European affairs, and trusts the prospects of a lasting peace will have some effect on the military administration of the European Powers, and that there will be some alleviation of those burdens which everywhere weigh so heavily.

The *Times* anticipates that by next January the Emperor NAPOLEON will have withdrawn the French troops from Mexico as well as from Rome.

Miscellaneous News.

The British revenue for the year 1865 amounted to £69,196,478—which is within a million of the receipts in 1864—notwithstanding the fact that Mr. GLADSTONE's budget remitted taxation to the extent of five millions sterling in the financial year.

It is semi-officially announced that the Order of the Garter is about to be conferred on King LEOPOLD II. of Belgium; that Sir ROBERT PEEL is to be made a Grand Cross of the Bath; and that Mr. EDWARD BULLER is to be included in the list of new baronets.

A London detective officer had been sent to New York to arrest, if possible, a man named JOHN BURTON, who recently held a responsible position in, and committed serious forgeries upon, a London establishment. He absconded, and is believed to have sailed from Southampton in the *Saxonia* on the 12th December.

The Commission of the Jamaica Inquiry is officially gazetted. It consists of Sir H. STORKS, Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY and Mr. MANLE.

MAZZINI is dangerously ill in London.

The cattle disease is again increasing.

A railway train containing the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and lady was fired at by some unknown person near Mullingar. The driver of the engine had a narrow escape.

Two young men named HENRY WILTON and JOHN CLEVON, said to have lately returned from America, have been arrested for Fenianism. Arms, ammunition and treasonable documents are said to have been found on them.

The *Globe* says: "The *Army & Navy Gazette* announces that two companies of each battalion of the line will be reduced in the ensuing year. We have reason to believe that our military contemporary's statement is exaggerated. Not more than fifty regiments will be affected by the step."

THE CONTINENT.

France.

The usual New-Year's reception of the Diplomatic Corps by the Emperor took place on the 1st. The ceremony was rather longer than usual, as the Emperor addressed a few words to each Ambassador. Nothing of political significance is said to have occurred at the reception.

The Emperor NAPOLEON's response to the congratulations of the Diplomatic body, delivered by the Papal Nuncio, was as follows:

"Every year at this period we make a retrospect of the past, and look towards the future. We shall be happy if we can, as at present, congratulate ourselves upon having avoided dangers, removed apprehensions, and strengthened the bonds which unite nations and kings, and happy above all if the experience of accomplished events enables us to augur a long day of peace and prosperity for the world." The Emperor, in conclusion, thanked the diplomatic body for their good wishes and congratulations.

In receiving the members of the Corps Legislatif, and the President, Count WALEWSKI, His Majesty stated that he received their compliments with pleasure, as a testimony of the concord which should exist between the great body of the State, and which constitutes the happiness of the country.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says: "A discovery has been made at Toulon, where the iron-plated frigate *Provence* is undergoing repairs, which shows the danger that menaces the entire iron-coated fleet of France. The *Provence* was fitted out for sea only 15 months since, and already a great number of her plates are nearly consumed with rust. The Director of Naval Architecture is of opinion that if a composition be not discovered to prevent the action of rust, the iron-plated fleet must be renewed every five years. The iron-plated frigate *Revanche*, 34 guns, has been launched at Toulon.

The *Pairie* states that diplomatic relations will shortly be established between the United States and Mexico.

A dispatch from Paris of Jan. 1 says: "Yesterday the Austrian Ambassador, Prince METTERNICH, on behalf of his sovereign, presented to the Emperor NAPOLEON, for the Prince Imperial, the Order of St. Stephen of Hungary. At the ceremony of the presentation, Prince METTERNICH said His Austrian Majesty was desirous that the heir to the French throne should early learn the sincere interest which he felt, and would never cease to feel, for His Imperial Highness. The Emperor, in thanking Prince METTERNICH for this act of the Emperor of Austria, replied that he was deeply touched, and added that the Prince Imperial would always preserve that high mark of solicitude on the part of a sovereign to whom his father had vowed sincere friendship."

Germany.

Frankfort advices mention that the Bourse settlement for the end of the year was one of the worst on record, the great mass of American stocks on the market having been increased by every recent steamer and eagerly taken up by speculators. It is supposed that the bills lately drawn on Frankfort on account of these bonds amount to 70,000,000 florins, a total never before reached.

Russia and Poland.

A telegram from St. Petersburg of Jan. 1st says: According to the Imperial ukase promulgated to-day, all individuals of Polish descent are henceforth prohibited from acquiring landed property on the great western governments otherwise than by inheritance. Polish proprietors of estates, however, who have not been in any way implicated in the late insurrection, are not compelled to sell their landed property. This ukase is not applicable to the Kingdom of Poland.

Spain.

There has been a revolt on the part of two Spanish regiments under Gen. PRIM, but it makes no progress, and the insurgents are being pursued to the mountains.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

An Englishman on the Political Situation North and South.

New-York Correspondence of the London Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1865.

The sittings before Christmas have lasted long enough to define with exactness the position which the three divisions of political parties in Congress occupy with reference to the Southern States. The majority of both branches of the Legislature is at present clearly and decidedly for ruling the South as Territories are ruled, but with this important difference,—that whereas no civil or personal rights are denied to the inhabitants of Territories, none would be allowed to the Southern States. That this should be the avowed end and aim of the strongest section of the Republican party—in other words, the dominent party—in public affairs, would have seemed incredible three months ago, when the elections for the State of New-York were pending, and when the "President and his policy" was the cry upon which Democrats and Republicans alike, of every shade, went to the people. But it would be impossible to interpret the unlooked-for and sudden changes which the representatives of the people in this country display, if considerations of mere party or personal advantages were put out of sight. It is necessary constantly to search out the motive for actions which would be apt to have the stigma of dishonor affixed to them in England; and generally it will be found that personal ambition or party extension affords the clue to much that would otherwise be inexplicable. It would seem to be no slight offence which should induce one of the leaders of the Republican party in the Senate to blacken the character of Mr. LINCOLN and bring a charge peculiarly offensive in this country, because of the odious recollections attached to it, against the President now in office, that President whom but yesterday the Republicans pledged themselves to the country to support. Yet Mr. JOHNSON's course has never varied in the least since he came into office; he seeks to give the South no other advantages than he did at first; but the powerful section of the Republican party has constantly increased its demands for vengeance, until now confiscation of lands is the least that it asks. On grounds of public policy alone this change could not be explained, for if they err in any point the Northern people are too confident in their power to baffle attacks from whatever quarter they may proceed. No one in these Northern cities seriously believes that there is any danger to be feared from the South now. What it might be goaded to attempt if by any calamity Mr. SUMNER and his friends could rule the land for ten years to come it would not be impossible to predict; but at present what is certain is that it has struck with might and main, and cannot raise its hand to deliver another blow. It is not, therefore, because the Radical party fear for the peace of the country that they would exclude the South from all share in the government of the nation, and even deprive it of its just and inalienable authority over its own States. Their reasons are solely reasons of party, and they may be expressed in a short compass.

The events and means by which the section of men holding extreme opinions with reference to the negro, and who for convenience may be called the New England party, has increased so greatly in power and influence during the past five years, need not be explained; it is enough to say that what they are now they owe to the accidents of war, and not to any approximation of public opinion to their own. Let who will believe that the North fought to free the slave, no one in America who has a conscience and speaks the truth sets up such a plea, and even Mr. LINCOLN boasted that if he could restore the Union without freeing a single slave he would gladly do it. The course of circumstances, however, liberated the negro race; and now the Radical party perceive that their influence with their own supporters is likely to dwindle away, for the one great wrong which gave their public life a degree of nobleness, because of their endeavors to redress it, exists no longer. Yet they have much left to do,—primarily they have to keep in power, and they are anxious in a lesser degree to tax the West, that protection and prohibitive tariffs may be preserved in the East. Again, it is perfectly well known that Mr. SUMNER and his followers are lending all their energies to place Mr. CHASE in the Presidential chair at the next election. They avow it openly. I have myself heard them declare their hopes repeatedly. Mr. SUMNER's ambition is to fill the place now held by Mr. SEWARD, and so with the principal members of his party. All have certain purposes, of special interest to themselves, before their minds. Unpleasant as the task is to follow the windings of American party strategy, it is necessary to repeat these broad and notorious facts in order to show the meaning of the extraordinary attacks upon the President and his reconstruction policy which have proceeded from the New-England phalanx. Now, should the eighty-five representatives of the Southern States obtain admission to Congress, the whole of the Radical plans for governing the country would at once be undone. Mr. CHASE would be no more likely to preside at the White House than Mr. WARD BEECHER or Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. To let the South back is for the party to sign its own death warrant. The leaders demur to doing this, and if all things are fair in party warfare, no one, perhaps, can complain. But the country is divided—more terribly divided than any one who has not sounded the depths of true Southern feeling can suppose; so divided that to pass from North to South is like passing into another land, inhabited by a different race of men, full of hate toward their strong and relentless enemies. To reduce this division—if that by any measure be possible, is the great desire of all the Northern people, except those who are justly called "fanatics," and of every man who is anxious concerning the future. To make the division irreparable is the settled resolve of the extreme factions, for by thus acting they destroy their political foes of years' standing, while they believe that those foes can hereafter best be governed by force.

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Under all circumstances, the President will remain firm. His plan is known to the world, and needs no further explanation. He has replied to the radical attacks by withdrawing, most unexpectedly, the Provisional Governors from State after State, and placing them under officers of their own choosing, as of old. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have been thus relieved. And as the President's policy becomes better understood and his firmness appreciated, the party at his back gradually increases. Yesterday Mr. H. J. RAYMOND made a very able speech (of which, unfortunately, no true impression can be formed from the execrable reports in the daily papers) against the Sumner school. It in the formal separation of the conservatives and radicals. Mr. RAYMOND's argument was a very powerful and searching one, his object being to prove that Mr. STEVENS was in error in calling the Southern States "dead," that their secession had been *prevented*, and therefore they had never been out of the Union, and that true wisdom in the present situation would suggest a course of conciliation toward a third of the people already suffering under untold calamities.

This speech will have the effect of strengthening the support now given to Congress, and possibly it may do something towards allaying the irritation which is naturally felt in the South at the rejection of all its members. It must be remembered that actual Southern feeling cannot be gathered from Southern newspapers, for most of them are in the hands of men placed in the editorial chair by the military, or of Northerners who have gone into the trade as a speculation. That is one fact which a personal visit to the South teaches the observer.

France in Mexico—Cost and Vexations of the Occupation.

In the political article of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. FORCADE dwells particularly upon the great advantage that would be obtained by the recall of the French army from Mexico, in a political as in a financial point of view. Without regarding too closely the past, M. FORCADE says:

"Let us only deal with the present and the future, and, in doing so, we do not mean to be too exacting or too severe. You have set up an Emperor in Mexico—well and good. This Emperor entered on his reign nearly two years ago. We will not be too curious, and we will not ask you what he has done. We will not inquire whether he has won the popularity that was wanting to him at the outset, or if he has lost that which he found on his entering into Mexico. We will not ask if he has rallied political parties to his cause, or if he remains insulated in the midst of disdainful or sullen factions, or if he gets on well with the heads of the French service attached to him. We will consider these matters in a more practical and simple point of view. How many men do we employ in Mexico? What is the annual cost? How long are we to continue for the promotion of an idea, just or unjust, but far outside the sphere of our own interests, so large an annual subsidy in men and money? Grant that our 30,000 men do not cost us more than they would on the peace establishment in France, with the expenses in transport, and that the surplus only is at the charge of Mexico. Still, this cost, not to speak of losses by war or by sickness, amounts to from forty to fifty millions a year. But is it Mexico that is really destined to support the extraordinary expenses of war? We all know what the resources of Mexico are, and what its budget is. The Mexican Government spends forty million piastres annually, while its ordinary revenue does not amount to half that sum; so that there is every year a deficit of at least one hundred million francs. This poor Emperor MAXIMILIAN has not the means of filling his Treasury that we in Europe have. He has only one mode of supplying this annual deficit of one hundred millions—namely, by borrowing money in stock which is subjected to rapid extinction. This stock he cannot get people to take in France, but by a system of enormous lotteries, which are the very corruption of credit, and under the avowed patronage of our financial administration. We have, then, not only to spend forty or fifty millions a year out of the public Treasury to support this Mexican adventurer, but we have also to raise on French capital, in the form of a loan, one hundred millions per annum for the establishment of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The question which the government and the Chamber will have to consider is this—for how many years more are we to persist in this gigantic folly, which has already lasted too long? By what number of years are we to multiply the fifty millions that Mexico costs the Treasury, and the one hundred millions that it borrows from French capital? On one hand, the partisans of the occupation of Mexico by France pretend, in our opinion justly, that for our undertaking to have a chance of success we must stay in Mexico until we shall have formed a new generation to our own image—until those whom we have found as children are grown-up men. On the other hand, the Mexican loans hitherto made in France have been taken by the public with an afterthought to which, as it seems to us, it is difficult and even unjust to give a formal contradiction. The subscribers say, 'After all, we second an enterprise of our government; if the enterprise be unsuccessful, if Mexico cannot pay us, it is impossible that we shall not obtain from our own government a reasonable indemnity.' And where is the Chamber that will not be too happy to wind up the Mexican business by augmenting by some millions, for the benefit of the holders of MAXIMILIAN's stock, our public debt the day the government announces the glad tidings—the tidings that will make France sigh with pleasure—viz., that the Mexican experiment is at an end, and that our soldiers are returning to their native country."

GENERAL TOPICS.

The London Times on Paying the National Debt of England—An Incentive from the United States.

From the London Times, Jan. 4.

Just now the whole question has received a new aspect, and one that compels a fresh consideration. The United States government suddenly finds itself in our case. It has acquired several experiences. It can carry on a stupendous war, and bring it to a successful conclusion. It can raise an aggregate of loans once believed to be impossible in a new and republican soil. It believes, also, that it can liquidate its debt, and it seriously talks of doing so, not in four hundred years, not in a century, but in thirty years. What if it should accomplish that bold design? The United States will then, if all be well, be twice as populous and twice as rich as they are now; and if they shall also have paid off their present debt, they will enjoy a confidence far stronger than that from simple unindebtedness—the confidence, namely, of those who have both borrowed and paid, with still increasing resources. Should the United States find themselves clear of debt at the end of this century, and should we, on the contrary, find that we had only lowered our debt by seventy millions, leaving it still £730,000,000, the contrast will be not only shameful, but dangerous. In the event of a contest between the old and the new country, the former will start with a burden of debt proved to be impossible of payment, and the latter will start clear altogether. That is a consideration which will be fully "discounted" in American public opinion and feeling. We might be able to stand the reproach, hard as we have been upon American repudiators; but we shall not be able to prevent the Americans thinking themselves vastly richer, and stronger, and better than ourselves, and therefore more likely to come well out of a fresh war.

Is it, then, quite out of the question to suggest a rate of repayment that shall contemplate, we will say, some such period as one century, instead of the four centuries supposed in the present rate? Of course, reduction of taxes is so delightful, has itself such a show of virtue, is so certain to be carried by a good majority, if opposed at all, and is so certain, it is always said, to add to the producing and paying power of the country, that we cannot hope to be listened to, unless England becomes suddenly honest and wise. Put into figures, the question is whether we shall give ourselves, we will say, two millions, or spare the pockets of our posterity in the year A.D. 2270 to that amount. The present to ourselves is something sold, certain and "fructifying in our pockets," in the words of the Whig financier. The sublime piece of delicacy to our remote posterity is visionary, for half the people in this island do not expect the world to last so long. But the public have been a little demoralized, we fear, by all the prosperity talk of the last few years, and whereas they once believed they wished to pay, and could not, they now believe they can pay, but will not. That change of feeling is itself an ugly symptom. It is a change apt to occur in the story of each human heart. It begins with noble intentions, but scant power and weak will; and ends with great powers, but no inclination to use them for any heroic purpose. Surrounded by wealth, flushed with prosperity, confident, and still hopeful, we don't choose to "muddle away our income in paying debts." Against so strong a prepossession what arguments of a romantic honesty are likely to have effect? But, as we have said, the question just now has received a fresh aspect from the sudden growth of a similar debt in America, and the intentions there expressed as to its treatment. Have we resigned ourselves to a lower scale of public honesty than our cousins feel to be their duty and true interest? We boast of being an honest nation; we close our exchanges against defaulting States; we search out every fraud; we hold up to contempt and ridicule every scheme that invites loans without a definite prospect of repayment. The public debt demands the application of the same principles, for otherwise all our censures and criticisms recoil on our own heads, and every Englishman can plead the example of his government. So we at least will do our duty, and raise our voice for an effective acceleration of the present rate of repayment.

Mr. Bright on Lord Russell—Prospects of Reform.

Mr. BRIGHT, in his recent speech at Rochdale, thus referred to Lord RUSSELL:

"I lament deeply that Lord RUSSELL is not this moment a member of the House of Commons. I think in that House on this question of Reform he would have had much more influence than he can have as a member of the House of Lords. But, unhappily, he is in the House of Lords. Much, however, depends upon him, and I am not sure with regard to the measure which is coming that everything does not depend upon him. He may if he chooses gather fresh strength. If he listens to the ancestral voices which speak to him of the past, or if at times he seems to look to his future fame, he may draw an inspiration and a fire that will give him strength in this most critical period of his public career. There are times when what is called caution is feebleness and ruin. There are times when the highest boldness is the highest prudence and the greatest wisdom. I believe this is a time when, if Lord RUSSELL will take up this question with the firmness which distinguished him thirty years ago, and will rely upon the good feeling, the good sense, and the generous support of Parliament and the people, he will carry this measure to a triumphant success. But two things are possible—I am not sure that they are not clear. One is that if this question is treated with a feeble hand, the government will fall; and the other is, that if this government fall, presided over by the most eminent statesman now living of the Whig party, we are likely to see the entire extinction of the Whigs as a governing party in the affairs of this country. But whether the government are equal to the time or not, the cause which we espouse, which I am endeavoring to defend, is nevertheless quite safe. It has within it an indestructible life. Feebleness or treachery may retard it for a time, but cannot prevent its final and its early triumph. There is in a poem which I read with great pleasure many years ago—the "Faerie Queene"—a line which I think may teach us something in our present position—

"No fort so fensible, no walls so strong,
But that continual battery will rive."

I feel certain that the fort of selfishness and monopoly cannot be held forever, and that the walls of privilege cannot through all time resist the multitude that are gathering to the assault. In all the nations of the world this day I believe the powers of good are gaining steadily on the powers of evil. I think it is eminently and happily so in this country. Let us take courage then. We are endeavoring by constitutional means to compass a great constitutional end—to make the Parliament not only the organ of the will but the honest and faithful guardian of all classes in the country. It is a great and noble purpose which we have set ourselves to do; but it is a purpose which cannot fail if we are true to it and to ourselves.

Opening of the Spanish Cortes—Reading of the Queen's Speech.

Madrid (Dec. 27) Correspondence London Times.

Toward 2 o'clock the Commissions appointed by both Houses to receive Her Majesty moved toward the entrance, and there, as the door was thrown open, some of the members of the Cabinet were seen standing—POSADA HERRERA, VEGA AMIJO, ALONZO MARTINEZ, BERMUDES DE CASTRO, and last, not least, looming above his colleagues, their chief, Marshal O'DONNELL, Duke of Tetuan, tall and massive, cold, silent, unsympathetic, with a rather heavy lower face, white hair on lip and chin, bald as were the majority here present. At the back of the ministers a close phalanx of Hallebardiers, hedging the entrance on both sides, and beyond a vast array of artillerymen, lancers, troops of all arms (except national guards, for they have none here,) encumbering the space far and wide. The Queen was to leave the palace at 2, but it was half-past before the cannon were heard. Her progress was only along the Plaza de Oriente, the open square before her Alcazar, and round the corner of the open Calle de Bailen. The twenty-one gun salute was hardly at an end before her State carriage, with eight milk-white, high-plumed steeds, was at the Senate door. Four Kings-at-Arms preceded, gorgeous gentlemen, among whom playing-cards manufacturers delight to choose their models; then four gold-mace bearers, then the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the Court Ministers promiscuously; a whole host of court gentlemen and servants in flaming livery, and at last the Queen, resting on the arm of her "August Consort." Her Majesty walked with a firm easy step, nodding her head gracefully to the right and left as she passed. On reaching the middle of the hall she stopped and turned to her right, to drop a more pointed courtesy toward the diplomatic gallery; finally she ascended the steps to the throne, and took her place, while her *Augusto Esposo* sat in a lower chair on her left. The King-at-Arms, Ministers, and other dignitaries stood in various groups on and about the throne steps. The Queen wore the crown on her head, and her ermine mantle reached down to her knees. Her dress was of white satin trimmed with black, ending in a long train, which was borne after her by pages. The only one of her sex in attendance was the Marquesa DE NOVALICHES, a lady of rare personal attractions. The Queen was pale, but to my thinking, not in bad health. Those familiar with her outward appearance, however, assure me she looks thin and wan, and aged before her time. Soon after Her Majesty was seated, she cried with a loud voice, "*Sentados*" (sit down,) and the assembly, who had of course been standing, obeyed her orders. Presently Marshal O'DONNELL knelt before the throne, and after going through the ceremony of kissing the Queen's hand delivered to her the royal speech. The Queen opened and read it. Her voice was not strong but distinct; the utterance rapid and unemphatic. She hurried through the rather long rhapsody very much in the tone of a young girl saying her lesson. I subjoin a literal translation of the whole speech, although the principal points will, I am sure, have reached you by telegraph. There were during the delivery no symptoms of that cough which I had been told troubles the Queen and prevents her fluency in private conversation; but when the speech was over a rather violent fit came on, which caused Her Majesty evident distress. The Queen stood for some time on the platform, as if waiting for something that was to complete the ceremony. Presently, in fact, one of the Senators, Gen. MATA Y ALOZ, gave a loud shout, "*Señores, Viva la Reina!*" The cry was caught up, and the hall rang with one sufficiently loud and unanimous cheer. The royal couple then descended the steps, crossed the hall, again nodding their heads to the profoundly bowing assembly, again stopped for a marked salute to the foreign diplomatists, and disappeared with their suite.

The following is the portion of the Queen's speech which refers to the foreign relations of Spain:

Señores, Senadores, y Diputados:

The opening of the Cortes of the Realm has been at all times an auspicious event for the Spanish Monarchy. Inspired by this thought, I always come with heartfelt pleasure to inaugurate your legislative labors, whether it be to take share in the public joy at the prosperity of the nation, or whether it be to ask for your advice and support in its trials.

My ardent desire for peace was powerless to avert the breaking out of hostilities with the Republic of Chili, which obstinately refused an honorable reparation for the injuries inflicted upon Spain at the time of its late differences with Peru. My government will, in due time, give you an account of the occurrences of the war, and of the negotiations to which it may have given rise. The relations with all other Powers continue to be friendly. Motives of a different nature, grounded on the permanent interests and feelings of the nation, have induced me to recognize the Kingdom of Italy. This recognition has not weakened my sentiments of profound respect and filial attachment to the common Father of the Faithful, nor lessened my firm purpose to consider the rights that belong to the Holy See. In consistency with my wish to respect the independence of the States of America established in the ancient Spanish dominions, I have concluded a treaty of peace, recognizing the Republic of St. Salvador.

The Exile of M. Wagner from Bavaria.

The Paris *Temps* of Jan. 2 contains a letter from Munich, detailing the circumstances connected with the recent singular exile of the composer, WAGNER, from Bavaria. According to this account, the King conceived an immense admiration for the music of the author of the "Tannhauser," and was at special pains to induce him to come and live at Munich, where an elegant villa was assigned to him, the King passing almost all his leisure in his society. The Queen-mother was in great distress, the councillors and ministers were sullen, and the aids-de-camp bit their moustaches in anger. The clerical party soon found that M. WAGNER was not only a democratic thinker but a rationalist in religion, and they learnt that under his influence the King was reading prohibited books, while he closed his doors against the priests. In October last some disturbances took place between the peasants and the police, and under the Bismarck influence the Bavarian Ministry was cleared of all the liberal element. These events were at once used by the clerical party against M. WAGNER, whom they accused of alienating the King from his people, and the Chief of the Privy Cabinet published a letter insinuating that he and his colleagues were opposed to certain foolish demands which M. WAGNER was making in regard to certain expenses the new musical undertakings. The ultramontanes were delighted, and in the midst of the excitement Prince CHARLES obtained an audience of his grand-nephew, and represented that a revolution would take place if the King did not part with the composer. The mother of the young King implored him with tears to give way, the Archbishop of Munich entreated him to deliver himself from the spirit of evil, and the ministry offered their resignation. The same evening the King wrote an affectionate letter to M. WAGNER asking him to leave Bavaria for some weeks, and the next day in the official journal his Majesty said "he sacrificed all to the love and to the confidence of his people." The liberal journal at Munich contains a declaration of the Bavarian progressive party, in which we read: "The King, in exiling the composer RICHARD WAGNER, said: 'I wish to show to my faithful people that I put their confidence and love above all.' The King believes then that the presence of RICHARD WAGNER had alienated from him the hearts of his people; but he is grossly deceived. The person of WAGNER had absolutely nothing in common with the public affairs of the country and the efforts of the progressive party. His presence having nothing to do with the agitation his removal does not restore calm." The article then goes on to say that the true cause of the public discontent lies in the influence of a hidden irresponsible council, first shown in the unexplained dismissal of a minister who was dear to the nation. The confidence and love of the people are to be had at the price of a sincere application of constitutional government, and of the sacred principle of ministerial responsibility.

Carlotta Patti's Reception at Pesth.

A French journal gives an account of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI's first concert at Pesth. More than 3,000 persons were present. The orchestra and the stage were invaded by the audience, and ALEXANDRE DUMAS might have been seen in the first rank presiding over this musical festival. LA CARLOTTA, as was acknowledged by all the press, surpassed herself at the concert. The air from the "Pardon de Ploërmel," above all, was sung to perfection. At the end of the morceau, DUMAS, who was unable to put the mute upon his enthusiasm, rose from his sofa to go and shake CARLOTTA by the hand. The 3,000 spectators rose as one man, and began clapping and roaring with such force as to threaten to shake the building about their ears. As for CARLOTTA, she was called twenty times before the curtain to receive the applause of an idolatrous, and in some respects a fanatic, public. After the concert M. DUMAS requested to be presented to the cantatrice, and addressed to her one of those compliments which he alone knows how to use. "You have had," he cried, terminating his speech, "the greatest success which can satisfy the ambition of an artist." "But the greater success than all," replied CARLOTTA, "to have made your acquaintance, dear master." "Oh," exclaimed DUMAS, in an ecstacy of feeling, "such talent, beauty, *esprit* in a single person is too much!" And, opening his arms to the charming artist, he embraced her many times in presence of some fifty people who surrounded them. The next day he called upon her, and wrote in her album two verses.

An Illustration of Parisian Manners.

The Paris correspondent of the *London News* writes: A great horse-dealing case, just decided by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, elucidates a great many curious points of modern Parisian manners. We learn from it not only that a French Duke pays the astounding price of £660 for a horse to give to a lady who is anybody else's mistress as well as his own, but that the intimate friends and associates of that lady are Counts and Princes, moving in the very highest circles of court society. The plaintiffs in the case were MM. CUVILLER and CELLIER, horse dealers in the Rue Jean Goujon. The defendant was Mlle. CORA PEARL, one of the queens (do not mistake the spelling) of the *demi-monde*. The action was brought to recover £200, the price of a bay horse, sold, as the plaintiffs alleged, to Miss CORA, and also the sum of 1,134 fr., for the standing at livery of a gray horse belonging to her, and sent to their stables for sale. It appeared that some time ago the Duke DE RIVO made a present to CORA PEARL of the gray horse in question, which was a remarkably fine animal, with "high action," and for which he paid 15,000fr. This horse unluckily turned out to be somewhat too "playful," as a Mayfair groom would say, for the lady. In fact, he ran away with her twice in the Bois de Boulogne, and the second time threw her off. After this mishap she resolved to get rid of him, and sent him to CUVILLER and CELLIER's stables. At that time the defendant was on excellent terms with M. CUVILLER, as is shown by a letter read at the trial, in which she speaks of having sent him a set of shirt-studs which she hoped he would like. Her answer to the action is that the plaintiffs took the gray horse in exchange for the bay one, and that she owes him nothing. As usual in horse cases, there was a good deal of hard swearing on both sides. A prominent member of *la jeunesse dorée*, Count DE VAVINEUX, deposed that at the request of his friend, Prince ACHILLE MURAT, he went to look at a gray horse belonging to Mlle. CORA PEARL, and that Prince A. MURAT greatly pressed him to buy it. As, however, it did not match any of the horses in his stables it did not suit him, but he recommended it strongly to several of his friends. He was quite certain the plaintiffs had told him that the horse did not belong to them. Other witnesses for the plaintiffs certified that when they looked at the horse with the idea of buying him they were referred to Mlle. CORA PEARL for the lowest price. The principal witness for the defence was Prince ACHILLE MURAT, who wrote the following letter, which was read in court:

I certify and attest that in my presence M. CUVILLER, horse-dealer, exchanged with Mdlle. CORA PEARL a bay horse (aged) against a gray horse, six years old, belonging to Mdlle. PEARL. The bargain was concluded in my presence, as an out and out exchange, without any money to be paid on either side.

(Signed) PRINCE ACHILLE.

After this positive evidence of the Duke DE MOUCHY's brother-in-law, the Court said, it being impossible to know on which side the truth really lay, the only true rule for the decision of the cause was that the burden of proof should be thrown upon the plaintiffs, and they having failed affirmatively to make out their case, the action was dismissed with costs. CORA PEARL, therefore, is victorious. It came out that the vicious gray horse for which the Duke DE RIVOLI paid 15,000f. was sold by auction *pendnete lite* under an interim order of the court for 2,800f.

THE GREAT STORM.

Particulars of the Loss of the Eugenie in Ballywilliam Bay—Dreadful Suffering and Harrowing Scenes.

From the Cork Examiner, Jan. 1.

We have just received particulars of another wreck, attended by large loss of life, which occurred at an early hour on Friday at Ballywilliam, a small bay between Ballycroneen and Ballycotton. About 9 o'clock that morning a three-masted ship, of large tonnage, was observed off the shore, making signals of distress. The gale blowing during the night raised a tremendous sea, and as the ship seemed to be disabled her position off the rocky shore was one of imminent danger. It was not possible for the people on shore to render any assistance; but Mr. CROWLEY, an official of the Cork Steamship Company, who was staying near this place in charge of the wreck of the *Ibis*, at once forwarded telegrams to Cork and Queenstown, describing the position of the ship and asking for aid. Mr. PIERSON, the mate of the *Ibis*, who rendered distinguished service on the wreck of that vessel; Mr. CROWLEY, with his assistants, and Mr. HOWARD, Chief Officer of Coast Guard, with all his men, accompanied by a large number of the country people, went immediately to the spot where the vessel was, and found that she had come to anchor a short distance off the shore. One of her masts and all her spars and rigging had been cut away to ease her, but still she was dragging her anchors. With the gale that was blowing, and the heavy sea, it was impossible that the ship could ride safely in such an exposed position, and the coast guard officers and Mr. CROWLEY proceeded to make arrangements for getting the crew ashore, having brought with them a quantity of lines and life belts. Shortly after they arrived the vessel began to drift rapidly toward the shore, and finally struck upon the rocks not more than a dozen yards from the place where the spectators were standing. The shore at this place is rugged and somewhat precipitous, the bottom being covered with sharp rocks, upon which the large waves broke, raising a surf in which nothing could live. The crew of the ship were on the deck, and the coast guard prepared to cast to them the lines and life-belts, but before any effectual aid of the kind could be given the ship began to break up. She first yielded amidships. The crew took refuge on the quarter-deck, and in a few minutes after the fore part of the ship separated from the stern, and was smashed into pieces by the overwhelming force of the waves. The stern held together for some minutes longer, but suddenly, as if struck by a mighty force, it literally collapsed, falling away into small pieces before the waves, and leaving the crew struggling for life in the surf, amid the *débris* of planks and spars. The unfortunate men were quite close to the shore, and ropes and life-belts were thrown to the nearest of them by the coastguard and the people who had come to render assistance. The drowning men caught at the lines with desperate energy, and by this means eleven of them were drawn ashore, some being half dead when brought to land. The rest were beaten to death upon the rocks and amid the broken timbers of the wreck, rather than drowned. When the last man seen alive in the water had been brought ashore, it was found that not half the crew survived the wreck, the captain and thirteen seamen having perished. The vessel was the *Eugenie* of Dublin, and belonged to Messrs. Martin, timber merchants and shipowners. She was of 1,136 tons burthen, and was laden with a general cargo, the bulk of which was iron. On the 9th of December she left Liverpool for St. John, New Brunswick, but became disabled at sea, and was making for the nearest port at this side when she was caught in the gale and driven into Ballywilliam. As the ship was quite unmanageable, the captain was obliged to come to anchor in that dangerous position, and the vessel was a short time after blown ashore with the result we have described above.

Financial and Commercial.

In the Liverpool Cotton market on Saturday, the 6th, prices had a downward tendency, and the market was quiet. The sales were 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS were very dull.

PROVISIONS were quiet and steady.

Consols closed on Saturday at 87@87¼ for money.

Five-Twenties, 64¾.

Erie shares, 56¼@57.

Illinois Central shares, 76¾@77¼.

The Bank of Holland has raised its rate of discount to 6½ ℔ cent.

EXECUTION OF MRS. GRINDER.

Particulars of the Last Scenes—The Execution.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE EXECUTION.

PITTSBURGH, Friday, Jan. 19—2 P. M.

The guilty soul of Mrs. GRINDER has been sent to the judgment bar of God. At exactly 1:15 o'clock this afternoon the Judge's sentence, that she be hung by the neck until she be dead, was executed. The scene was a sad, solemn and deeply impressive one. The only person present who seemed to be not in the least affected was the murderess herself. The execution took place in the southern jail-yard of the Court-house, and was witnessed by about one hundred persons. The windows of the Court-house which overlook the jail-yard on the west were also filled with spectators eagerly watching for the eventful moment when the prisoner's body should dangle between heaven and earth.

THE APPROACH OF THE END.

At 1 o'clock Sheriff STEWART, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff CLULEY, proceeded to the cell of the doomed woman, and on entering, Mrs. GRINDER remarked, "Are you coming for me?" The Sheriff replied, "Yes, Mrs. GRINDER." She calmly arose and said, "My Saviour is coming for me." The Sheriff then pinioned her arms and the funeral procession moved slowly down stairs, the Sheriff in advance, followed by the condemned, and supported on her right by Rev. Mr. HOLMES and on the left by Rev. Mr. SINSABAUGH. Following her were Dr. A. G. MCCANDLESS, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., and Deputy Sheriff CLULEY.

HER APPEARANCE.

Mrs. GRINDER was dressed in a brown alpaca dress, trimmed around the neck and down the front with white lace, lightly made kid slippers and white stockings. She took a seat provided for her on the scaffold, and remained entirely unmoved while a prayer was being offered in her behalf. Her features wore a pleasant smile from the time she left her cell until the fatal white cap was drawn over her face. Not a muscle quivered; not an expression of the countenance escaped her that could by any possibility be construed into either remorse or fear of death, mental agitation or any kindred emotion. There was nothing like a forced determination to appear calm and composed; it was evidently natural, and entirely unaffected; while words were being spoken to her by the Sheriff, her spiritual adviser and others on the scaffold, even while the noose was being adjusted, she bestowed on each a remarkably graceful inclination of the head, coupled with a sweet smile.

In answer to the question whether she desired to say anything or have anything said for her, she replied in a mild and cheerful tone, her face still beaming with smiles, that she wished nothing more, but before the cap was drawn over her face she glanced pleasantly around at the spectators, and then cast her expressive blue eyes upward.

THE END.

The fatal moment arrived, and still the culprit stood like a statue. The staging was cleared, when Sheriff STEWART touched with his foot the spring which controlled the upright or support of the drop, and the next instant Mrs. GRINDER was suspended in the air struggling convulsively with death. Owing to the damp weather the noose did not work as smoothly as it otherwise would have done, and the neck was not broken by the fall. She struggled violently for several minutes, and at one time her right hand caught hold of the platform where it fitted to the drop, in spasmodic efforts to relieve herself.

There was a slight pulsation at the wrist twenty minutes after the drop fell, at which time she was pronounced, by the physician in charge, dead. After hanging for half an hour, the body was cut down and placed in a neatly painted coffin, lined with white muslin; soon after which the cap was removed, and, to the astonishment of every person who saw it, the face wore exactly the same placid, cheerful, smiling expression which characterized it on the scaffold. During the trial, and on all other occasions, the face looked as though she might be in a sweet sleep. There was no discoloration or disfigurement save a red mark around the left side of the neck; the eyes were closed, but when the lids were pulled back, they still looked bright and animated. Thus ended the career of a woman who was fully the peer, not the inferior in crime, of the world-renowned Lucretia Borgia.

Had she been a titled lady, like her predecessor, or even walked in superior society, her name would yet figure in plays and romances. All accounts agree that her character is one of the most singular on record, for while, as will be seen below, she confessed to the horrible crimes charged against her, still she had a most abiding faith in the future salvation, and always has had.

HER LAST HOURS.

A few hours before her execution she remarked to her counsel, "I know that I am a great sinner, but still I know that Jesus Christ is a great Saviour." She lay on a couch in her cell, awaiting the hour of her execution, and no child of four Summers could display more simplicity or calmness, or apparent thoughtlessness of having committed a crime. Shortly before being led to execution, she desired to have her head dressed, and was very particular in her instructions to the woman in attendance to do up her hair so that it would not come down. On several occasions during the morning, she stated emphatically that she had not the slightest fear of death, as she knew she would be saved, but only expressed her regret at being made a sort of public spectacle of, and the manner of her death displeased her.

There is something inexplicable in the entire conduct of the woman. Something more than courage, physical strength, or even faith has conduced to enable her to bear herself with such astonishing, not only fortitude but meekness, gentleness, and childlike cheerfulness. She has been a marvel and a wonder to all who have had association with her since her conviction. The execution was conducted with great propriety, and Sheriff STEWART and Deputy-Sheriff CLULEY deserve great credit for the manner in which everything was managed. Not long before the execution Mrs. GRINDER made the following confession, which was given to the members of the press immediately after she was hung:

CONFESSION OF THE CONDEMNED.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 18, 1866.

In view of my departure, in a few hours, from earth, I want to say that I acknowledge my guilt in the case of Mrs. Caruthers, and also in the case of Miss Buchanan, but I am innocent of all other charges made against me in the papers, for poisoning people. But, bad as I have been, I feel that God, for Christ's sake, has forgiven me, and through his mercy I hope to find an entrance into Heaven. I die without any hard feelings to any one, forgiving all as I hope to be forgiven.

Mr. Stewart has been very kind to me, doing all in his power to make me comfortable, and I pray that he may be assisted in his duty, and be rewarded for his kindness. Mr. White has also been very kind, and has treated me with respect always. May God be good to him. If I had been faithful to my church duties it would have been different with me now. But I am thankful that God is so good as to return to me, now that I do try to come back to him.

(Signed) Her MARTHA X GRINDER. mark.

Witnesses, A. C. HOLMES, H. SINSABAUGH.

The Late Attempt to Assassinate Judge Field.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 17.

The following is a correct version of the attempt to assassinate Hon. STEPHEN G. FIELD, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Last Saturday morning, while the Judge was at his table writing, his mail was brought in, and contained a small package about four inches square and one and a half inches high. The package was enveloped in common white paper, and on one side had a stamp of the Pioneer Gallery, San Francisco, attached. The superscription was printed, and evidently cut from the title-page of the "California Reports," with the exception of "Washington, D. C.," which had been cut out of a newspaper, both of the slips being pasted on the face of the package.

The Judge, upon first taking up the parcel, remarked to Judge LAKE, who was present, that it must be a photograph, and expressed surprise at its reception. He stepped to the window and providentially discovered, when he had opened it about an eighth of an inch, that it was not a photograph, and called Judge LAKE's attention to the singular appearance of the box. The latter, upon looking at it, pronounced it to be a torpedo, and after putting it in water took it out to the Capitol, opposite the rooms of Judge FIELD, where he, with Mr. BROOM, one of the Clerks of the Supreme Court, examined the package.

These gentlemen finally went into the carriage-way under the Senate steps, and shielding themselves behind one of the columns, threw the box against the wall, shattering off the lid and exposing the contents. About a dozen copper cartridges had been placed in the box, with the bullets radiating from the centre, which formed a space of about one inch in diameter. The sides of the cartridges had been filed through, so as to afford communication with the powder. In the little cavity surrounded by cartridges was fixed a peculiar friction-match, resembling a small roll of paper, one end of which was attached to the bottom of the box and the other to the lid, and arranged so as to be ignited upon the least tension that might be caused by opening the package. Over the match and cartridges there had been poured a paste, composed of fulminating powder and alcohol, thus rendering the infernal machine certain to explode. On the inside of the lid was pasted the following words, also cut from a newspaper: "Oct. 31, 1864, Judge FIELD this morning decided the *Puebla* case in favor of the city." The box and its contents were sent to the Secretary of War, who directed an examination of the package by the Ordnance Department. The officers of this department state that it is the most remarkable torpedo ever brought to their attention, and that had the Judge pulled open the box, it would have exploded with terrible effect.

Judge FIELD has no idea as to the source of the infernal machine, but from the fact that it was evidently made by a scientific man, familiar with such work, and that the package was too large to be put in the letter-box in San Francisco, but must have been passed through the post-office window, it is reasonable to believe that the sender of the torpedo will be brought to justice. The Puebla case was one involving the virtue of titles to property, given by the City of San Francisco, and which was decided in favor of the city by Judge FIELD in 1864, thereby dispossessing a large number of speculators and adventurers who had occupied land as "squatters." The Judge is at a loss to determine whether the infernal machine was sent by some of these disappointed adventurers, or by some culprit who has had justice meted out to him by Juge FIELD, and who now uses the reference to the Puebla case to throw suspicion on the wrong track.

LOUISIANA.

The Levees on the Mississippi—General Humphreys' Mission.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, Jan. 12.

Major-Gen. HUMPHREYS and corps of assistants, accompanied by two engineers in the employ of the State, have gone up the river on a boat chartered for the purpose, and will make a careful personal examination into the condition of the levees in this State. In his interviews here with the Levee Commissioners and State authorities, the conclusion arrived at is, that the best mode of proceeding will be not to interfere with the contractors who are now engaged, but to assist them in completing their portions of the work. Owing to the scarcity of labor, the contractors will be unable to perform their undertakings, and all of them are quite willing to receive this assistance; but if the agreements entered into with them are annulled, they will undoubtedly hold the State responsible for breach of faith. It has been suggested to Gen. HUMPHREYS that he furnish five thousand men, to be employed under his officers at the points of greatest importance. As the contracts are all made for payment at a fixed price per cubic yard, the work performed by the General's laborers would go to the credit of the State, and the contractors be paid for only so much of their sections as their own employes had constructed. It is further suggested that under this arrangement one thousand men should be placed, controlled by Surveyor D'HEMECOURT, at the Chinn and Robertson crevasse, a very dangerous place; eight hundred at Morganza, also an important point, and the remainder divided at places next in importance. Gen. HUMPHREYS may also assist by an advance of money. The above, as yet, are merely suggestions, for the General will decide upon no course of action until after his investigation, but as they seem to offer the speediest means for accomplishing the great work, it is probable that they will be adopted.

The advertisement for proposals to build some 486,000 cubic yards of the levee (the advertisement can be found in the *True Delta*,) has been, doubtless, generally read by our citizens. All but 75,000 cubic yards of this is in the State of Mississippi, and entirely new contracts are to be made, for that commonwealth has taken no steps whatever to guard against inundation. This half million of cubic yards is divided into very large sections, and it is proposed to pay for the work only when the whole is completed, although the funds assigned for the liquidation of the government obligations are already in this department. We doubt if there is a single contractor in Louisiana who will send in a proposal on these terms, owing to the large capital that will be required to carry out the engagement. We have reason to believe, however, that Gen. CANBY has taken this point into consideration since Gen. HUMPHREYS made public his plan, and will probably modify it. The payment, upon completion of one-quarter of the work, of the twenty per cent. of the contract price; of forty per cent. when one-half is done, and so on, would be a better plan it seems to us, as giving opportunity for greater competition. The objection which might be raised, that this change would destroy the force of the threatened penalty of forfeiture, in case of failure to comply with the specifications of the contract, is not good, for the sureties of the contractor would still be responsible. We hope this modification will be made.

Gen. CANBY did not place entire dependence upon the ability of our contractors to accomplish this great work, but has telegraphed the entire notice (as published in this paper) to St. Louis, and it is now published in the papers of that city. This is a wise precaution, for time is growing short.

The deep interest of the entire community in the subject of levees has induced us to be thus explicit in giving the position of affairs as they exist at present. We shall endeavor to keep our readers promptly posted in regard to the progress of the important work.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Curious Proclamation by Gov. Humphreys.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jackson, Miss.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—GREETING: Whereas, section 6, of an act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, entitled "An Act authorizing the Issuance of Treasury Notes as Advance upon Cotton, approved Dec. 19, 1861," provides that whenever the present blockade of the ports of the Confederate States shall be removed—which shall be determined by the proclamation of the Governor declaring the fact—"the Governor shall, by said proclamation, require all persons to whom advances may have been made, to deliver the number of bales of cotton upon which they have received an advance—in accordance with their respective receipts within ninety days from the date of said proclamation.

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution and laws of said State, do hereby proclaim that the blockade of the ports of the Confederate States has been removed; and I do require all persons to whom advances have been made, to deliver the number of bales of cotton upon which they have received an advance, in accordance with their respective receipts on file in the Auditor's Office, within ninety days from the date of this proclamation.

L. S. In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the State of Mississippi to be hereunto affixed.

Witness my hand this 8th day of January, 1866.

By the Governor: BEN. G. HUMPHREYS.

C. H. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

Agricultural Prospects in Arkansas.

Wild land in Arkansas, writes a correspondent, can be bought from the United States Government at from 12½ cents to $1 25 per acre; the State herself owns about one million acres of land, which can be bought at from fifty to seventy-five cents per acre; and there are thousands of acres of improved lands in a high state of cultivation which can be bought at from five to fifty dollars, equal to the best cotton, tobacco and corn land in the world.

The rising of cotton for the next two or three years will be better than gold mining or any other kind of mining, and those who have the energy and enterprise will realize the profits and benefits. This is not the surmise of a mere visionary, but the observations of a practical man. The best Arkansas River cotton lands will produce from a bale to two bales per acre. One hand can cultivate fifteen acres of cotton; say this will yield twenty bales at five hundred pounds to the bale, worth not less than thirty cents per pound. This will give as the yield from the labor of one farm hand, the enormous return of $3,000 per annum. The best time to plant is from the 15th of April to the 10th of May. The crop is not a difficult one to cultivate, and there are in every neighborhood plenty of well-posted farmers, ready and willing to impart all needful information.

Sailing of the Ship Lancaster—Immense Cargo of Petroleum.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The ship *Lancaster* sailed for Antwerp this morning with the largest cargo of petroleum ever taken from the United States in one vessel—taking 8,703 barrels, containing 270,191 gallons of refined, and 96,118 gallons of crude oil, valued at over $200,000.

Pollard Reprimanded.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 20.

POLLARD was arraigned before the House of Delegates to-day for breach of decorum on the 5th inst. He was, on motion, reprimanded by the Speaker and discharged.

Railroad Accident—Engineer Killed.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Indianapolis express train collided with a box car at Delhi this morning, upsetting the engine and causing the death of the engineer. Several others were injured.

DEATH OF COL. JUDAH.—Brevet Col. HENRY M. JUDAH, Fourth United States Infantry, commanding the military post at Plattsburgh, N. Y., died suddenly, of heart disease, at Fouquett Hotel, at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Col. JUDAH was graduated at West Point in 1843, and was a class-mate of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, GRANT ranking 21st and JUDAH 35th in a class of 39. He had served with distinguished gallantry during the late war, having been commissioned a Brigadier-General as early as March 21, 1862, and on his muster out, a few months since, was sent in command of a detachment of the Fourth Infantry, of which he was the senior Major, to garrison Fort Montgomery. He was temporarily stationed at Plattsburgh, waiting until Fort Montgomery could be prepared for the reception of his troops. Col. JUDAH greatly distinguished himself for the unflagging energy he exhibited in the pursuit and capture of JOHN MORGAN, and was a Division Commander in the Twenty-third Army Corps during BURNSIDE's expedition against Knoxville. His personal intrepidity on the battle-field amounted to absolute rashness, and, to a certain extent, injured his usefulness as a Division Commander, so eager was his impulse always to pitch at the enemy, even when the odds were greatly against him. Col. JUDAH was highly esteemed by his brother officers and acquaintances as a brave and energetic soldier, and a man of many fine social qualities.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Jan. 16.*

RECONSTRUCTION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

THE STATES NEVER OUT OF THE UNION.

What Should be Done to Insure Reconciliation.

The following is the full report of Senator DOOLITTLE's late speech, for which we have not until to-day been able to find room:

IN SENATE....Jan. 17.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. No. 11) in relation the organization of provisional governments within the States whose people were lately in rebellion against the United States, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. HOWE to refer the resolution to the joint committee of the two Houses to inquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I ask that the resolution be read at the desk.

The Secretary read it, as follows:

Whereas, The people of Virginia, of North Carolina, of South Carolina, of Georgia, of Florida, of Alabama, of Mississippi, of Louisiana, of Texas, of Arkansas and Tennessee have heretofore declared their independence of the government of the United States, have usurped authority denied to every State by the supreme law of the land, have abjured duties imposed upon every State by the same law, and have waged war against the United States, whereby the political functions formerly granted to those people have been suspended: and whereas such functions cannot yet be restored to those people with safety to themselves or to the nation; and whereas, military tribunals are not suited to the exercise of civil authority; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That local governments ought to be provisionally organized forthwith for the people in each of the districts named in the preamble hereto.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Mr. President, how many States constitute that great Republic which the world calls the United States of America? The President and those who think with him say thirty-six. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) and my colleague say twenty-five. Where are the eleven? Where is Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Florida, and Texas? These eleven great States are larger, by thousands of square miles, than England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the Germanic Confederation, including Austria and Prussia, all put together, as the table I hold in my hand shows:

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Area in square miles.		Area in square miles.	
England	50,922	Virginia	61,352
France	205,671	North Carolina	45,500
Spain and Portugal	213,491	South Carolina	28,000
Germanic Confederation, including Austria and Prussia	244,414	Georgia	58,000
Total	720,498	Alabama	50,722
		Mississippi	47,156
		Louisiana	41,255
		Arkansas	52,198
		Tennessee	45,600
		Florida	59,268
		Texas	237,504
		Total	726,955

These eleven States, with ten million people, which produced annually, four million bales of cotton, and are capable of producing double that number, where are they, and what are they? That they once constituted a part of the States of this Union is certain. Do they now? That is the question. President LINCOLN, during his administration, and President JOHNSON, and those who sustain their policy, say they do. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. SUMNER,) the honorable member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. STEVENS,) who oppose the policy, and, to my sincere regret, my colleague, say they do not.

Before giving my views, I will notice what is sometimes said, that this question, namely, whether they are States in the Union under the constitution, or are Territories, is a mere abstraction, an idea of no practical importance. While I yield to none in the desire to secure practical good and avoid practical evil, I cannot forget that ideas rule the world. They are the spiritual forces which bring on wars, lead in revolutions, and underlie every great movement in the scientific, religious and political world. I need go no further to find an instance than to this great rebellion against the United States.

Two radical ideas—radically false, however—brought on this civil war, which has cost this nation more than half a million lives and untold millions of treasure.

First, that States had a right to secede; and

Second, that slavery is a blessing.

The surrender of those two ideas by the South is now the basis of permanent peace.

Sir, this question, whether those States are still in this Union under the constitution or not, is no vain abstraction, no idea without immediate, practical, and most grave consequences.

Is it of no practical consequence whether to adopt an amendment to the constitution, it requires the ratification of twenty-seven or only twenty-one States?

Is it of no practical importance whether eleven States, with their ten million people, shall be taxed and governed without representation? With less than one-third of that number of people, our forefathers, because the Parliament of Great Britian, in which they had no representation, passed laws to tax them, declared the independence of these States.

Is it of no practical importance whether these eleven States and ten million people shall govern themselves under a republican form of State government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, or whether they shall be held as subject vassals, to be governed for an indefinite period by the unlimited will of Congress, or by the sword?

Is it of no practical importance whether the flag of our country, for which half a million have laid down their lives, and which bears thirty-six stars as an emblem of a Union of thirty-six States, speaks a nation's truth, or is a monstrous falsehood!

These and many like questions are involved in this discussion, and depend upon the answer to the first.

It is, therefore, in my judgment, a question of the first magnitude; a question which neither men nor parties can avoid or put aside. It demands and will have an answer. It is a question, too, upon which there is and there can be no compromise and no neutrality. They are States in the Union under the constitution, or they are not. We must affirm the one or the other. We must stand upon one side, supporting the Lincoln and Johnson policy, maintaining the Union of the States under the constitution to be unbroken, or we must take our stand with the Senator from Massachusetts upon the other, and maintain that the Union is broken; that secession is a success and not a failure, so far at least as to withdraw eleven States from the Union or reduce eleven States to the territorial condition.

First, I call to mind the language of President LINCOLN's proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863. In that he said:

"I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall reestablish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and 'the States shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that 'the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.'"

The policy thus announced was entered upon at once in the States of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. It received the unanimous support of every member of his Cabinet. While that great man was always open to conviction, and ready to hear the suggestions of others, he became more and more settled and firm in his convictions as to the wisdom of that policy from the date of that proclamation down to the very day of his death.

The President *pro tempore*.—The morning hour having expired, it becomes the duty of the Chair to call up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill (S. No. 60) to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. JOHNSON.—I move that that bill be postponed until to-morrow, in order to allow the Senator from Wisconsin to proceed with his remarks.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Sir, on the 11th of April last he spoke to the people of Washington. It was on the occasion of the illumination, but three days before his assassination. The great army of the rebellion had surrendered. He had himself visited Richmond, where, from the very house occupied by JEFFERSON DAVIS, he had, from time to time, telegraphed the gladdening news of victory upon victory to a rejoicing people. He had returned from the chief seat of the rebellion to the Capitol of the Union, bringing with him, as the spoils of victory, not gold, nor crowns, nor jewels, but the "broken chains of four million slaves." In that hour of triumph, in that moment of supreme exaltation, he could not refrain, when invited, from appearing before the people to add to the general joy. Among other things he said:

"We meet this evening, not in sorrow, but in gladness of heart. The evacuation of Petersburgh and Richmond and the surrender of the principal insurgent army, gave hope of a righteous and speedy peace, whose joyous expression cannot be restrained. In the midst of this, however, He from whom all blessings flow must not be forgotten. A call for a national thanksgiving is being prepared, and will be duly promulgated. Nor must those whose harder part gives us the cause of rejoicing be overlooked. Their honors must not be parceled out with others. I myself was near the front, and had the high pleasure of transmitting much of the good news to you; but no part of the honor, for plan or execution, is mine. To Gen. GRANT, his skillful officers and brave men, all belongs."

"In the annual message of December, 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction (as the phrase goes,) which I promised, if adopted by any State, should be acceptable to and sustained by the Executive government of the nation." * * *

"This plan was, in advance, submitted to the then Cabinet, and distinctly approved by every member of it." * * * * "Every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of Louisiana."

The Senate will remember that Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet then consisted of Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State; Mr. CHASE, then Secretary of the Treasury and now Chief-Justice; Mr. STANTON, Secretary of War; Mr. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. USHER, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. BLAIR, then Post-master General, and Mr. BATES, then Attorney-General. Let us remember each and every one of those men approved every part and parcel of that policy. I read still further from this last great speech, in which he

gave, in most forcible language, the reasons which made him adhere to and cherish that policy up to the time of his death:

"Some twelve thousand voters in the heretofore slave States of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union; assumed to be the rightful political power of the State; held elections; organized a free government; adopted a free State constitution, giving the benefit of public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. Their Legislature has already voted to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, recently passed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union, and to perpetual freedom in the State—committed to the very things, and nearly all the things, the nation wants—and they ask the nation's recognition and its assistance to make good that committal.

"Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We, in effect, say to the white man, 'You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you.' To the blacks we say, 'This cup of liberty which these, your old masters, hold to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents, in some vague and undefined when, where and how.' If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both to white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have, so far, been unable to perceive it.

"If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of the twelve thousand to argue, entreat and persuade their fellows to join them, and aid them in supporting the new government. Such assistance would be certain to soon bring Louisiana fully into her proper practical relation with the Union. I repeat the question: 'Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union sooner by the action of discarding her new State government?' What has been said of Louisiana will apply generally to other States."

Sir, I have given you his own words. I would to God they could be read again and again in the hearing of every American citizen. They come to us as his dying legacy upon the great problem of the hour. They state the important fact that this policy was entered upon by him with the full approbation of every member of his Cabinet as to every part and parcel of that policy.

I repeat, and ask the Senate and the country to hear, we have Mr. LINCOLN'S positive testimony, that Mr. SEWARD approved it, in general and in detail; Mr. CHASE approved it, and every part and parcel of it; Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES also, who still remain in the Cabinet, fully and cordially approved.

And now, Sir, I propose to show you that a higher tribunal than Congress, or the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, or the President and his Cabinet, approved and sustained that policy. The loyal people of the United States, represented at Baltimore, approved it by the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency. And, as if to make the indorsement of this part of Mr. LINCOLN'S policy more emphatic, Mr. JOHNSON was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, the very man of all others who had for a long time been engaged in the great work of reconstructing civil government in the South—of bringing it into the hands of that policy. It was objected by some in that convention, as it is here, that Tennessee had no right to representation, but, on motion of the distinguished Ex-Senator from New-York, (PRESTON KING,) now no more, her delegates were admitted. One of her sons, in spite of the objection of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, that he was from a foreign State, at war with the United States, and therefore an alien enemy, was nominated for Vice-President. By those nominations that policy was sustained by the convention.

The election came on. That policy and the administration which proclaimed it, and the convention which indorsed it, were sustained by the people of the United States.

Next to the great work of crushing the military power of the rebellion, this policy of reconstruction was dearer to Mr. LINCOLN, and more cherished by him, than any other. No sooner had the burden of his soul been lifted, no sooner had he seen the surrender of the great army of the rebellion, than in the fullness and gladness of his heart he made haste to give to the people his views upon the next great theme, reconstruction. I have just read them in your hearing.

The Senator from Massachusetts may denounce them as puerile and wanting in statesmanship. But there they are, and there they will remain forever, the farewell address of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the people of the United States upon this subject of reconstruction.

That Mr. JOHNSON, upon whom the office of President fell by the death of Mr. LINCOLN, should, substantially, pursue the policy begun by his predecessor, was, therefore, not only natural, but, in the logic of events, almost necessary. How could he do otherwise? Suddenly, in a moment, as in the twinkling of an eye, the load is thrown from Mr. LINCOLN'S shoulders upon him: his great responsibility and his duty, and why not his cherished policy? He was surrounded by the same Cabinet. Who would expect them to advise any other policy?

That policy had been fully entered upon, and in some States the work really done. Mr. JOHNSON had himself long been engaged in that work, in aiding Mr. LINCOLN to realize it in Tennessee. Besides, the convention at Baltimore had sustained it. The great Union party, which had reelected Mr. LINCOLN President, and made Mr. JOHNSON Vice-President, had indorsed it and sustained it triumphantly at the election.

Mr. JOHNSON could not abandon it without reversing the policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration. That policy was advised by every member of his Cabinet, including, as I have said, those other names, those very distinguished names of Mr. SEWARD, Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES, still members of the Cabinet, and of Mr. CHASE, the Chief-Justice, who, just from the bedside of the dying President, administered to Mr. JOHNSON the oath of his high office. How could he recall that speech and look upon the dead body of his predecessor; how could he look in the faces of the Chief-Justice, as he swore him into office, and of those men in the Cabinet, all of whom had approved every part and parcel of that policy, and upon whom alone he could then rely for counsel and support in the most trying and difficult crisis through which any man was ever called to pass; I repeat, could he look upon all those surroundings, and then deliberately abandon the cherished policy of Mr. LINCOLN'S administration, trample upon the advice of the old members of his Cabinet, as well as of the Chief-Justice himself; abandon his well-known convictions of duty; falsify his own record and betray the great Union party which nominated and elected him in the contingency which had happened, to be the President of the United States? Had he done so, the whole country would have cried out against him, and with reason. In and out of Congress, men might then have denounced him for betraying the public confidence, and especially for betraying the party which elected him. His Cabinet would have remonstrated against it. The last great speech of Mr. LINCOLN, like a voice from his grave, "an angel-trumpet-tongued," would plead against it. And, more than all, the President would, in my judgment, have been what Mr. JOHNSON was never known to be, false to his own convictions of duty.

I put aside, therefore, as not worthy of consideration, the suggestions sometimes made that Mr. JOHNSON, by adhering to this policy of reconstruction, is ready to betray the Union cause, or the great measures of the Union party.

Having thus stated the question, and shown the grounds occupied by Mr. LINCOLN, and that Mr. JOHNSON is substantially pursuing his policy, I return to the main question, and will state, as briefly as I can, the grounds upon which I stand, and give my support to what I call the Lincoln-Johnson policy of reconstruction.

What are those eleven States, and what is their situation?

And first, where are they?

In this Union, under the constitution, or not? That they were once in this Union all concede. If they have gone out from this Union it must have been by one or more of three ways:

1. By way of peaceful secession, by voting and resolving themselves out; or,

2. By successful revolution, by fighting their way out, to a separate independence; or,

3. They have been put out by act of Congress.

There is not, and never has been, any other way or ways conceived or stated than one or more of these three.

Strong men of the South have maintained that the first way was always open to them. They asserted the right of peaceful secession. It was always met, however. It was overpowered by the logic of Mr. WEBSTER in this body, and was resisted by the iron will of ANDREW JACKSON during his administration.

It has often been reasserted in this body since I became a member, and as often met and refuted. In their folly and madness, from the decision here, and before the people, the South appealed to arms, to discuss the same question in the field of battle. They tried the second way, namely, by way of revolution, to cut their way out with the sword. That for a time they made fearful progress in that direction no one denies. But did they succeed? No man, North or South, dare affirm it.

No, Sir; no.

Thanks to that Almighty Being who rules the universe, the great Generals were found at last capable of organizing and wielding our immense forces. GRANT and SHERMAN and THOMAS and SHERIDAN, and the great officers and brave men under their command, crushed the rebellion, wrenched the sword from the hand of revolution, and then, in the last tribunal known to mankind, in an appeal to the God of battles, by the *ultima ratio regum*, decided, and in such a way as to leave no doubt in any sane mind North or South, that no State can go out of this Union by the way of peaceable secession, nor by the way of successful revolution. They neither have the right nor the power to do so.

It remains to consider the only other way, the third way, which for brevity I will call, with no disrespect to my honorable friend from Massachusetts, THE SUMNER WAY FOR STATES TO GO OUT OF THE UNION, namely, by act of Congress.

At the funeral ceremonies here upon the death of Judge COLLAMER, he took occasion to announce his theory of disunion, awarding, in great measure, honor, if honor it be, to the deceased, of separating the rebel States from the Union.

I quote his words:

"The great act of July 13, 1861, which gave to the war for the suppression of the rebellion its first Congressional sanction, and invested the President with new powers, was drawn by him. It was that act in motion the great ban, not yet lifted, by which the rebel States were shut out from the communion of the Union. This is a landmark in our history, and it might properly be known by the name of its author as 'Collamer's bill.'"

Upon such funeral occasions it belongs to each Senator to judge for himself what he shall say. It is a matter of taste. But one thing seems to me certain; whatever may be said at a funeral, it is no proper time to make a reply, and thus bring on debate. I, therefore, remained silent. I yield to no man in a profound regard for the memory and character of that really great and good man, Judge COLLAMER, and I intend now to do what my heart prompted me to do then, but which a sense of the proprieties of the occasion compelled me to forego, namely, to defend the statute which he drew, and that Congress which enacted it, the President who approved it, as well as himself, from this charge, that this law has opened a way, or that he, or Congress, or the President intended to open a way by which any State could go out, or be thrust out, from this Union of States under the constitution.

Sir, Congress, under the constitution, has power to admit new States into this Union. Congress has no power to expel old States, nor to open a way for them to go out; and no man knew better than Judge COLLAMER that Congress had no such power. He could not have intended to draw such an act without violating his oath to support the constitution. However lightly some may speak of the obligations of that oath, he was not one of those. He was a radical in the high and noble sense of the term, because he was radically right, radically firm, and radically true to his convictions toward God and man.

On one occasion he said:

"I do not know how other members of the Senate look upon the obligation of their oath to support the Constitution of the United States. To me it is an oath registered in heaven as well as upon earth, and there is no necessity that, in my estimation, will justify me in the breach of it. I think those men who are now risking their lives upon the high places of the field to support the constitution are not to be treated in this hall by us with the concession that they are ready, if the necessity calls for it, to break it. All that our rebel enemies are engaged in is the overthrow of the constitution, and all that we are contending for is its maintenance and preservation."

Now, I will not say that the Senator from Massachusetts, in the form of seeming praise, intended to do any injustice to his memory; it is far rather to bring, if possible, that great name to the support of his favorite theory. But the effect of what he said would, in my judgment, if accepted, be the greatest possible dishonor; that while Judge COLLAMER knew that the constitution gave no right to the States to secede, and gave to Congress no power to expel them, or to open a way for them to withdraw from the Union, he, in violation of his oath to support the constitution, drew this act of July 13, 1861, for the purpose of shutting eleven great States and their ten million people out from this Union under the constitution. And now, Sir, let us look into that statute. It is the fifth section, if any, which clothes the President with this power to expel States from the Union.

How any such power can be found in the language of that section is to me beyond comprehension. The idea which inspired the pen that drew it, so far from being that those States were outside the Union or ought to be placed outside of this Union, was directly the opposite, namely, that the people of those States were in the Union, owing allegiance to the constitution because they were in the Union; that they were struggling to cast off that allegiance by going out from the Union, and that a new war power should be placed by Congress in the hands of the President for the very purpose of forcing them to remain in the Union and resume their allegiance to it, and for no other purpose. That statute was not drawn to shut those States out, but to shut them in the Union; to close every avenue by which supplies could reach them, until the President, turning against them the sword by which they undertook to cut their way out of the Union, should crush all armed resistance and compel the inhabitants to come under the flag and acknowledge once more their allegiance to the Union. What is its language? After certain recitals, it declares:

"Then and in such case it may and shall be lawful for the President by proclamation to declare that the inhabitants of such State or States, or any section or part thereof where such insurrection exists, are in a State of insurrection against the United States, and thereupon all commercial intercourse by and between the same and the citizens thereof, and the citizens of *the rest* of the United States, shall cease and be unlawful, *so long as such condition of hostility shall continue*;"

with a proviso allowing the President in his discretion to license such intercourse as he might think most conducive to the public interest, under rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We are told by Mr. LINCOLN the authority here given is not to declare certain States out of the Union, but to declare their inhabitants in a state of insurrection. Pray, what is an insurrection but an uprising in arms of people against their own government, an effort to cast off allegiance they owe to it? It is clear, therefore, that the people owe allegiance to this Union, and could not make an insurrection against it. Could the people of Nova Scotia or Mexico make an insurrection against the United States? Because they were in this Union is the very ground and the only ground upon which they could be in insurrection at all.

Again, Sir, that statute which gave to the President a new war power, by its very terms was to cease with the war necessity, and was a power to stop commercial intercourse, in order to prevent our own citizens from feeding, clothing, and arming the rebellion, which our armies went to put down. When that work was done, the necessity for non-intercourse was gone; and, by the very terms of the act, all power under it was to cease with the cessation of hostility.

Mr. SUMNER—My friend will allow me just there—

The Presiding Officer (Mr. HENDRICKS in the chair)—Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield the floor to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—With all my courtesy to my honorable friend, I prefer to go on with my remarks without interruption.

Mr. SUMNER—I only want to say that my language was "shut out from the communion of the Union," not, "from the Union;" they could not be shut out from that.

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from Wisconsin is entitled to the floor, and will proceed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—But, Sir, I do not rest here. That statute was passed on the 13th of July, 1861, just about one week before the battle of Bull Run. We shall never forget that day! Our army, though successful in the morning, became panic-stricken in the afternoon, and came back upon Washington in disorder, utterly demoralized; and members of Congress, too, who went out exulting with "On to Richmond!" upon their lips, to see a great victory, to witness the capture, or, rather, the flight of rebels, came fleeing home themselves from the field of disaster.

As soon after that battle as the members of Congress could conveniently assemble, in that hour of deep humiliation to us all, a resolution passed both Houses of Congress, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring the purpose and the prosecution of this war, and especially to the determination of Congress in relation to the *status* and rights of the Southern States. In that hour of defeat, when humbled before the nations and before the Supreme Ruler of the world, Congress, almost unanimously in both Houses, declared—

"That this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

This, bear in mind, was after the passage of the Collamer statute, and within two weeks after. It is the later, the more solemn, and the more explicit declaration of the intention of Congress in carrying on the war.

The Senator from Massachusetts says that statute intended to put eleven States out of this Union. Certainly the statute says no such thing. He must infer it. He rests upon inference only; while this resolution, twelve days afterward, in express terms declares the intention of Congress to keep them in the Union, "to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." By these words, and none can be stronger, Congress in express terms excludes the possibility of that inference. It does more; it rejects his whole theory of disunion. We expelled ERSKINE, of Indiana, for writing a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS, styling him "President of the Confederate States," thus, while a Senator, acknowledging the Confederacy, and sympathizing with the Secessionists in arms.

Had the Senator from Massachusetts, on the 25th of July, 1861, when we passed the resolution to which I have referred, as to the *status* of the Southern States and the purpose of Congress in prosecuting the war to put down the insurrection, risen to his place here and declared that the Union was dissolved; that Congress, by the Collamer statute, had put eleven of the States out of the Union; that the war was to be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering, holding and governing those States, and ten millions people, for an indefinite period of time, not as States under the constitution, but as conquered provinces, and without representation; to be governed by the unlimited power of Congress, or by the sword, as Territories, I do not say that any action would have been taken against the Senator, but I do say that no Senator would have been his protection; and, more than that, the sincerity of his motives and his unquestioned patriotism would have shielded him; but I do say that if he had then avowed that doctrine, and been made amenable for the guilt of his theory, he would have been expelled from the Senate as a Secessionist, at least a disunionist, for certainly such a theory, announced then, would have given aid and comfort to the rebellion at home, and moral power to its friends abroad.

It will be remembered that resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. JOHNSON, the present President of the United States, who was then, and for a long time afterward remained, a Senator from the State of Tennessee; and that, too, long after the Collamer statute, according to the Senator's theory, had placed Tennessee outside the Union. What! Tennessee represented in this Union and at the same time outside the Union! Dead, and yet alive!

But some may say that resolution passed Congress too soon after the battle of Bull Run to be taken as conclusive upon this question.

I will refer to other acts of Congress, if possible, still stronger.

The constitution says:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers."

Under that authority, Congress, after the passage of the Collamer statute, did both—apportioned both direct taxes and Representatives among the several States, including the Southern as well as the Northern and Western States of this Union. I read from the eighth section of the act of August, 1861:

And be it further enacted, That a direct tax of $20,000,000 be, and is hereby, annually laid upon the United States, and that the same be, and is hereby, apportioned to the States respectively, and in manner following. [Here follow specifications."]

Sir, the question I put in the beginning, where are those eleven States? is answered here by Congress. I find them all "included within this Union," to use the language of the constitution, for the purpose of direct taxation. Every one of those eleven are found there and are taxed by name as States within the Union. Virginia as well as New-York; Arkansas by the side of Michigan; Florida and Texas by the side of Iowa and Wisconsin. Direct taxes and representation go together.

Has Congress spoken on the subject of representation? Most certainly.

By an act approved the 5th of March, 1862, which, by its terms, was not to take effect till March 4, 1863, Congress apportioned the Representatives upon the basis that those eleven Southern States were still in the Union, with their right to representation unimpaired. By that act, modifying former acts, Congress apportioned Representatives to the several States in this Union as follows:

To Alabama	7	To Mississippi	5
To Arkansas	2	To Missouri	9
To California	3	To Nevada	1
To Connecticut	4	To New-Hampshire	3
To Delaware	1	To New-Jersey	5
To Florida	1	To New-York	31
To Georgia	7	To North Carolina	8
To Illinois	13	To Ohio	19
To Indiana	11	To Oregon	1
To Iowa	6	To Pennsylvania	24
To Kansas	1	To Rhode Island	2
To Kentucky	9	To South Carolina	6
To Louisiana	5	To Tennessee	8
To Maine	5	To Texas	2
To Maryland	5	To Vermont	3
To Massachusetts	10	To Virginia	8
To Michigan	6	To West Virginia	3
To Minnesota	2	To Wisconsin	6

That law is still in force. Under that law the present House of Representative was chosen; under that law the present House is organized; under that law those eleven States of the South have just as much right to representation as the other twenty-five.

Whether those States are in a condition to choose Representatives, and whether they have chosen right Representatives, are questions I will discuss hereafter. I now speak only of their right to have representation under the existing act of Congress.

Thus, by the action of Congress in apportioning direct taxes and representation—those two fundamentals in republican government—the status of those eleven States as States included within this Union is declared and acted upon.

Once more, by the act of the 7th of June, 1862, amended as late as February, 1863, Congress, in the ninth section, provided that the tax commissioners in insurrectionary districts, after bidding in for the United States lands sold for unpaid taxes, should, in the name of the United States, enter upon and take possession of the same, and lease the same "until the said rebellion and insurrection in said States shall be put down, and the civil authority of the United States established, and until the people of said State shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to be announced by the proclamation of the President." And the twelfth section provides "that the proceeds of the said leases and sales shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, one-fourth of which shall be paid over to the Governor of said State," "when such insurrection shall be put down, and the people shall elect a Legislature and State officers who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such fact shall be proclaimed by the President, for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of said State, or for such other purpose as said State may direct."

Congress here declares in these sections, not that the States are outside of the Union, not that they have lost their rights in this Union, but recognizing the insurrection in these States, declares four things:

1. The intention of Congress to put down the insurrection and reestablish the civil authority in these States.

2. When the insurrection is put down, the people of these States have the right to elect their Legislature, Governor and State officers.

3. When the people elect them, and they take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, the President is, by law, required to issue his proclamation to that effect; and,

4. After the issue of such proclamation, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to pay over certain moneys to the Governor of the State, to be disposed of as the State may direct.

That law is in force now; is still the supreme law of the land. Its language demonstrates with complete certainty—a certainty which excludes all doubt—that, in the judgment of Congress, those eleven States are still States in the Union under the constitution.

Having shown those States to be in the Union under the constitution, I now inquire what is their true situation? What rights have they, and what duties devolve on them?

To answer these important questions, let us inquire what constitutes a State.

A State, in the meaning of public law, is a complete or self-sufficient body of persons, united together in one community for their mutual safety and happiness. It has definite interests; it deliberates and becomes a moral person, having understanding and will, and is susceptible of obligations and laws.

All the great writers in public law agree in this.

In a more limited sense, the word State sometimes expresses merely the positive or actual organization of the legislative, executive or judicial powers; thus the actual government is designated sometimes by the name of State.

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This distinction, as it seems to me, is sometimes lost sight of among us, and is the occasion of differences of views on the subject of reconstruction. I may be pardoned, therefore, if I dwell still longer on this important point.

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Take the case of Mexico: once a part of the Spanish empire; then a republic; then an empire; again a republic, and then a military dictatorship; once more a republic; in danger now of being usurped by an Austrian monarch, under the protectorate of NAPOLEON.

But, under all these different forms of government, despotic, republican, military or imperial, it is the same State. Times without number it has been in civil war, and in revolution, but it marches on in existence as a State, however, still remains; and its rights as a State among the nations, and especially to choose its own rulers and form of government, remain unimpaired.

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One of the limitations upon those rights is that it shall have no power to organize any State government not republican in form, while it may adopt any form of republican government it pleases. The distinction between a State and its government is clearly recognized in the clause of the constitution which provides that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government." We see by this language a "State in this Union" is one thing; the form of its government another and different thing. Recognizing the right of a State, under the law of nations, to put on or put off its government, it was thought essential to the more perfect union of these States under the constitution, to restrict this power of the State over its form of government, that it should not, so far as to put on any other than a republican one. And, therefore, when conspiracy and rebellion attempts it, or when usurpation succeeds in doing so, in any State in this Union, the United States not only has the right, but is bound to intervene against such usurpation and restore to the State a republican form of State government.

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Those ideas, like a contagion, pervaded the Cotton States, and took deep root in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky—not to the same extent, however, in conviction, by persuasion, through sympathy, or fear, or force, many of the people—not a majority, however—of the Gulf States followed the lead of their chief conspirators, and were plunged by them headlong into rebellion. Most of the persons exercising the functions of State governments, both North and West, joined it also, and thereby the State governments, as organized, were dominated by the rebellion and made to do its work. It was a usurpation.

In that work they went further and endeavored to establish a confederation of States, as an independent Power among the nations of the earth. As all their proceedings were in violation of the constitution, and legally null and void, the United States was bound to treat them as such, and maintain the supremacy of the constitution.

The rebellion appealed to the sword. Had the rebellion been successful it would have become a revolution, and whether right or wrong, the separation of those States would have become an accomplished fact. But the rebellion was not successful. To attempt and to succeed is one thing; to attempt and fail is another. In the one case it is a suppressed insurrection; in the other a successful revolution, in which a new Power is born into the family of nations. Like the bonds of the Confederate debt, payable only after the United States shall recognize its independence, the Confederacy itself can have no existence until its independence is secured. The whole question turns on success or failure, victory or defeat.

But here arises another and entirely different question: What effect did the rebellion and our overcoming it have upon the functions of the so-called Confederacy and of the State governments? The functions of the Confederacy, with the confederation itself, were utterly overthrown. It was a complete collapse. Under the constitution it never had any validity. It was always null and void—an illegality; more, Sir, a crime. It rested not upon its right, but upon its sword. When that was taken it vanished. And all that remain to the great conspirators are the disappointed hopes and hideous dreams, unrealized, of madness, folly and ambition.

But what effect did the rebellion have during its existence upon the forms of government, upon the persons exercising the functions of governments, and upon the laws themselves existing before the rebellion in these States? I answer, generally, the rebellion from the beginning was an attempt at revolution to dissolve the allegiance of those States and their people to the Federal head of the United States, and to transfer that allegiance to the new confederation of States, and for the time being just such changes were made in their form of governments and functionaries and laws as would aid that object, and no more.

Bear in mind, the rebellion did not contemplate destroying these States or reducing them into Territories as the conquered of the United States did not intend to be to save to the States greater rights and powers and sovereignty than were conceded to them in the Union under the Federal Constitution, one of which was this right of State secession.

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But the real issue was whether these officers would bear allegiance to the Federal Union or to the rebel Confederacy. Neither party struggled to take from the people of those States the right to govern themselves, under their own State laws—which, after all, is republican government—nor to disturb the great body of those State laws. Except in so far as they aided the Union or the rebel cause, neither sought to make any change, nor claimed the right to make any, whatever. It is true that slavery, to defend which was the avowed object of the rebellion, and which became during the war the chief support of its armies, was put directly in issue. It was the corner-stone of their Confederacy, and when the Confederacy fell its corner-stone was, of course, buried in its ruins. I can affirm, then, that neither the State nor its government, neither the office of Governor, its Legislature, or its judiciary, were, during the rebellion, sought to be destroyed or changed in any manner by either belligerent party, any further than it bore upon the question of allegiance to the Union upon one side, or to the rebel Confederacy upon the other, and to the existence or the destruction of slavery.

But all slavery questions, growing out of it, and ambitions and ideas fostered by it, there never would have been any rebellion at all.

No change was sought in the status of the States, in the forms of their governments, or in their laws, except for or on account of slavery alone.

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nor by force of arms could they be taken out of this Union under the constitution.

Another resolution adopted by that convention reads as follows:

"That the *crime* which caused the late rebellion against the United States was born of the pride and ambition of an aristocracy founded upon slavery, which the war and the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN has rightfully destroyed; but we deem it essential to the regeneration of the late slave, but now free States, that they should in good faith accept their new situation as free States, not only by abolishing slavery in their State constitutions, but by the ratification by their Legislatures o the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitted to Congress, and now pending, which forever abolishes slavery in every State, and empowers Congress to pass all laws necessary to secure liberty to all the people, black and white. By its adoption the cause of rebellion will be removed, slavery destroyed, and liberty established upon a foundation which neither State, nor President, nor Congress, nor change of parties, can shake—as enduring as the globe itself. By its adoption by the people of those States, all the world will know that they accept freedom as their situation, and give up slavery and all hope of restoring slavery forever."

That, through the influence of certain newspapers and speeches, there may be some division of sentiment among the members of the Union party now, is possible. But when my colleague goes before the people of Wisconsin with the proposition to reduce eleven States to the territorial condition; to tax and govern eleven States and ten million people without representation; when he proposes, in effect, to do what the rebellion could not do, tear the national flag in twain; to take eleven stars from that flag, and reduce the number to twenty-five, he will find, in my humble opinion, that he has utterly mistaken the people of Wisconsin.

If he had said that they look upon treason as a crime, and that some of the guilty leaders should be tried and convicted; if he had said that they insist that under the Constitutional Amendment Congress should see that the freedman is protected in his civil rights of life, liberty, and property; if he had said that since the abolition of slavery in the Southern States has disturbed the basis of apportionment in the House of Representatives, a more just apportionment might be made, having reference to the voting population of the several States, I would agree with him. But upon this proposition of his he would find himself in a minority of less than one-third of the voters of Wisconsin. The loyal people of Wisconsin, and of all the States, have been fighting for the integrity of the Union and the entirety of the flag—for pacification upon the basis of the *union of the States under the constitution*. If this Congress will not act upon that basis, the next Congress will. That is the corner-stone. Whoever shall fall upon that stone will be broken in pieces; but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder. Men and cliques and parties may oppose, and for a time postpone. But as sure as to-morrow's sun shall rise, it will come. Whatever stands in the way will be trampled to pieces.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, from the beginning, and from before the beginning, any separation or destruction of the States was made impossible. Under the old Confederation, the union of the States was made "perpetual." And the constitution was formed to make a more "perfect Union." To admit, therefore, either the right of States to secede, or the power of Congress to expel them, would be to admit into our system a principle of self-destruction wholly at war with a perpetual or perfect Union. The constitution, every part of it, and the spirit which gave it life, are against peaceable secession; and the constitution clothes the government which it creates with every human power to prevent a separation by force of arms. Those gigantic powers, which had slumbered so long that they were wholly unknown to the world, and hardly dreamed of by ourselves, have lately been brought into full play.

Whatever may be said of the crime of the rebellion, history will record it as one of the most persistent, self-sacrificing and tremendous struggles the world ever saw, both on the part of the rebels and on the part of the loyal people of the United States. No other people upon earth could have so sustained, and no other people and no other government could have overcome such resistance.

But we did overcome it. We did prevent the separation of these States from the Union by force. Every law of Congress, every act of the President, every blow struck, every shot fired, every drop of blood we shed, was not to thrust these States out, nor to reduce them to territories, but to keep them as States in the Union, and compel them to remain in the Union under the constitution. The flag of our country bears thirty-six stars, as the emblem of a Union of thirty-six States. Wherever it floats, over this Capitol, at the head of our armies, in the storm of battle, and in the hour of victory, over the sea as well as over the land, that sacred ensign, which, next to the God of heaven, we love and reverence as representing the good, the great, and the true, everywhere bears thirty-six stars, and thereby proclaims to the world the great, fundamental, national truth, there are thirty-six States in the Union under the constitution. Thirty-six States constitute that great Republic which the world calls the United States of America. Upon "that line" and under that flag we began the great campaign; upon that line and under that flag half a million of our sons and brothers have laid down their lives; upon that line and under that flag we fought it out to victory, and now, God helping me, I will continue to fight it out on that line and under that flag to the end, whoever else may abandon it.

[Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the presiding officer.]

THE LATE GEN. LYON.

Interesting Speech by Major-Gen. Sherman.

The inauguration of Gen. LYON's monument at Jefferson City, Missouri, took place on the 11th inst. Senator BROWN delivered an address, in which the history of Gen. LYON was appropriately sketched.

After the Senator concluded his address, Gen. SHERMAN made the following interesting remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: After the full and most excellent address of your Senator, it would be in bad taste for me to consume much of your time, but as a fellow soldier and companion of the dead hero, I can but simply offer the soldier's commendation, and assure you that many a loving heart and many a brave far away will bound with new pleasure when they read that your Senator has come from his seat in Washington; that your Governor has presided at this meeting, and that the assembled representatives of the State of Missouri have laid aside their labor to do honor to one who shed his blood that you and I and those who come after us may enjoy a government of law, of liberty, and perpetuity. It was my fortune to know well the subject that has brought us together to-night—NATHANIEL LYON; he came to West Point in 1837, when I was there. He was a fair-haired, blue-eyed boy, little looking like the bold, courageous leader he afterward turned out to be. But any one observant of human nature could in his quick eye observe a determination, even in his boyhood days, to grasp firmly whatever he undertook. Again in Florida, amid the everglades, I met him again, when manhood had given strength and power to his mind, and then he won his courage and his vindicated earnestness led many of us to say that he outstripped his discretion.

Again in California. I happened there also when he came, after he had been crowned with success at Contreras, leading a gallant charge. I saw him in California, also, when the question admitted of no charge, which two small companies, to cover an exposed frontier, and many who are living now remember how he toiled over the mountains, carrying boats on wagons where boats never had been seen, to the rich Indian hiding places, amid the lakes of the Clear Lake valley. Nor did he tarry there, but on through mountains passes to the old Red River country. It may be there are some old Californians here who will remember the character of the country. He struck a blow in those Indians that they remember to this day. Nor did he cease then, but with that characteristic energy which marks his whole life, he moved on to Sacramento to avenge the death of one we all loved, though you may not remember him—Capt. WARNER—who has killed by those Indians. Those of us who were familiar with these incidents in his career will ever remember LYON. Thus, long, long years before you had heard of him, this man, so famous with you, had been schooled in a school which simply brought forth the natural characteristics of his mind and body; and when he came to Kansas, and afterward to Missouri, he was qualified and capable of seeing deeper and further into the purposes of men than many who make it their study.

I met him for the last time, as friend and companion, at the arsenal—at that time I a citizen, he a soldier, still a captain—captain of the Second Regiment of infantry. I saw at a glance, by his movement and manner, pacing within a little redoubt with a gun, not uttering a word, erecting a scaffolding in one place and punching a hole through a stone wall in another place, that the men plotting to destroy this government and seize that arsenal would meet more than they bargained for if they attempted it. Then, for the first time, when general alarm had fallen and tort after tort yielded on the mere demand of a mob of men, they met their match then and they came no further; nor did LYON, as stated, nor could he, brook delay. He did not wait till the meshes and trammels which were being plotted for him were completed. Probably in this very town of Jefferson City he took the initiative. The first man in this country that seized the whole question and took the initiative and determined to strike a blow, and not wait for the blow to be struck. I remember him well during that time, and his argumentations and reasoning were close and pointed. No lawyer could have stated a case or statesman broached with broader and better views. He did strike, and you know he took Camp Jackson, and followed it up to this point, thence to Boonville, and so on to Springfield. Up to that point no one can question either the wisdom or energy with which he conducted affairs. Some, it is said, cautioned him to delay, others to withdraw, simply because he could not obtain a force adequate to the end in view—to meet the concentrated forces of PRICE and MCCULLOUGH. But LYON was right. He struck the blow, and had he lived you ne'er again in Missouri would have had a foe to contend with, and peace and quiet would be reigned here from that time. [Applause.]

But man proposes and God disposes, and in consequence LYON was followed to the tomb. We cannot add a mite to his fame nor to his station; we cannot change the fact, and must accept it as one of the inscrutable dispensations of Providence. But to-day while you would not rather be the dead LYON in his quiet grave in Connecticut than to be his opponent now is a far-off land and an outcast, [Applause,] or that other opponent of his, who, in yonder city, simply tarries a few brief years, till the grave will take him up, unknown and unsung. Better, far better for LYON as he is, and none would exchange with the other parties. [Applause.] Now, my friends, you are here after a great battle; the war and the smoke has cleared away. No longer confusion troubles you. No enemy harrasses you; and the duty devolves on you to see to it that those men who have shed their blood and who lie in remote graves are sought for, and that their memories are treasured up where they belong—in history. And you owe it to your State and to the children who are to come after you to make sufficient recognition of their services. The life of a man is nothing. It comes to-day and goes to-morrow. Its span is the span of a hand; still it is the most precious thing we possess. All men struggle to maintain their lives. And when such a man as LYON gives up his life unhesitatingly and unfalteringly, he simply consigns himself to your care and to the care of those for whom he gave up his life. You, therefore, in honoring him, in honoring his memory, in reviving and reviewing his virtues, simply is that which does honor to yourself, to your State, and to those who are to follow you. I say, therefore, erect your obelisk, and inscribe upon it the names and virtues of this man, and let your children point to it, that they may see the course which leads to the approbation of men and the honor of his fellowmen. You may, of course, do him no good now, but you may do yourselves and children good by commemorating his virtues and creating this tablet to his name. I have, therefore, simply appeared before you to-night to be one of the advocates of this undertaking. I care not myself in what form you may choose to honor his memory, but the State of Missouri, in recognizing the services of Gen. LYON recognizes what the world knows to be so, that he gave his life to his whole country, but more especially that you should no longer be harassed by the dread calamities of invasion. That he did not succeed was not owing to his own personal exertions but other causes which he could not control. The act itself was as pure and god-like as any that ever characterized a soldier on the field of battle. There were many features in LYON's character very few understood. He was not only a courageous man but a very gentle man. A kindly man—at a time when his mind was absorbed with great topics he was blind, of course, to the common place events of daily life, but when not thus absorbed there was none more gentle or kind to his fellow officers or more beloved by his men. Thus the shock that made plain the destiny of the country brought out the strong features of his character, and you in Missouri saw him amid the tempest and whirlwind of war, when he was pulled hither and thither, and when he only kept in view one single mark, a mark which he thought led to the safety and honor of his country. I wish he could have lived, for he possessed many of those qualities which were needed in the first two or three years of the war, and his death imposed upon the nation a penalty numbered by thousands on thousands of lives and millions on millions of dollars. But, gentlemen, I did not intend to make any lengthy remarks. I thank you for your attention. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF GEN. JAMES H. LANE.

Reconstruction Meeting in Kansas—Indorsement of President Johnson's Policy.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Jan. 7.

At 7:30 o'clock the Hon. JAMES F. LEGATE called the meeting to order and nominated Judge T. C. SEARS as Chairman. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as Vice-Presidents: M. W. Delahay, James F. Legate, John Kerr, E. H. Gruber, W. F. Cloud, Thomas Carney, J. W. Morris, D. R. Anthony and A. M. Clark; and Joseph Clark, W. B. Hutchinson, J. S. Coulter, L. Sousman and L. Wiel, were duly elected as Secretaries.

After the organization of the meeting Gen. LANE was introduced by the Chairman, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Union party of Kansas has made more sacrifices of blood and treasure during the late war than any other loyal State, in proportion to its numbers. The Union party of Kansas contributed more toward molding public opinion and directing the policy which controlled that war, than the Union party of any other loyal State. By its sagacity and sacrifices it has, in my opinion, placed itself in so exalted a position that no one man of the party is so preëminent that he is authorized to speak for or commit that party.

Believing this, I have come to you for the purpose of consulting with you upon the great questions upon which I will, in a few days, be called upon to vote. Those votes upon these great questions, I desire to be yours. I am your representative, and would be pleased to cast your votes; but if I cannot it would then be my pleasure to give place to another who can.

The restoration of this country is of paramount importance. For almost thirty years we have been partially divided. Frequently before 1861 we have been forced to the very verge of an insurrection—upon a slavery basis, if you please. For the last five years we have been actually divided—one portion of the country arrayed in arms against the other—a people controlled by their devotion to the institution of slavery seeking to overthrow the goverment of their fathers. This division has weakened our influence among the nations of the earth, and it is at this moment of the highest importance that we should present a united front. In the midst of our domestic troubles NAPOLEON has dared to establish a monarchical government at our very doors, and our history demands that that usurpation shall be pushed into the sea. [Applause.] Restore these States into their practical working position in the Union, and MAXIMILIAN can be thrust from Mexico without the expense of another war.

Spain is making encroachments upon one of our sister South American Republics. Unite these States and Spain will withdraw her navy without a war. Unite these States, and England will be obliged without a war to pay dollar for dollar for all the damage inflicted upon our commerce by her cruisers. Unite these States of America upon a true basis, and unity, prosperity and wealth will be ours for all time.

I have come to you, as I have said, to consult upon the questions connected with the restoration of the Union. I have also come, hoping that I can take back with me, from the Union men of Kansas, an expression of opinion which will be authoritative to your representatives. I do desire that the Kansas Congressional delegation may be a unit in faithfully carrying out the wishes of the Union party of the State. That you may have an opportunity of expressing that opinion, I have, in connection with the other Union men, had prepared a series of resolutions, which I now propose to have read to you, and after I have feebly attempted to maintain the opinions expressed in these resolutions, and after discussion, I will ask a vote upon them:

Resolved, That the theory of reconstruction, as promulgated in the Message of President JOHNSON, and his administration of public affairs in accordance therewith, both before and since the meeting of Congress, meet with our hearty approbation, and we pledge to him, in this arduous undertaking, our unreserved confidence and support.

Resolved, That in the adjustment of the interests of the late rebellious States with the Federal government and the Northern States, the efforts of the President to perfect a reconciliation and harmony that shall remove the animosities and distrusts produced by years of excitement and terrible war, receive our warmest commendation.

Resolved, That the theory upon which the war was conducted for four years, under the direction of our late lamented President, adopted and consistently maintained by President JOHNSON, that the normal rights and status of the States lately in rebellion were suspended, not destroyed, is both constitutional and commendable.

Resolved, That the proposed Amendment to the Constitution, making actual suffrage the basis of representation, is both equitable and just.

Resolved, That the faithful services and unexceptionable loyalty of the freedmen during the war demand the passage and inforcement of laws, both Federal and State, that shall secure beyond any reasonable doubt their complete freedom from oppression, and the full enjoyment to them of personal liberty and the rights of property; that we approve of the institution and workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, and regard it as a powerful auxiliary to this end, and deem its continuance a necessary safeguard until the rights of the freedmen are placed beyond jeopardy.

At the threshhold of the questions involved in the restoration of the country we find the question as to the status of the States recently in rebellion against the government. There is a respectable number, in talent at least, of our statesmen who have expressed the opinion that these States have lost their place in the Union, as States, and now occupy the position of Territories. We have had, in Kansas, I believe, but one opportunity of ascertaining the opinion of our people on this question. Your Representative in Congress, perhaps three years ago, a gifted man—aye, one of the favorite sons of Kansas—in his place in the Congress of the United States, advocated the opinion that the rebellious States were outside the Union. I believe, with one accord, the Union men of Kansas decided against him. What else could they do? We commenced a war of defence against a rebellion, and every branch of this government has so held. Not an individual within the sound of my voice but, whether writing or speaking, has always said the "so-called Confederate States." We refused to receive their commissioners, because we held that they were insurgents. We hold France and England responsible, because they acknowledged belligerent rights to our subjects. We have confiscated their property as rebels. From the inception of this war to this very moment, that flag that cannot lie carried on its face a star for each of those States. Three hundred thousand gallant souls have perished in vindication of the great truth written upon that glorious flag. I should like to see the Kansan who believes that the dying soldier who turned his eye to that dear old flag believed he looked at a lie. I would like to see the Kansas man or woman who will say that those soldiers who now fill bloody graves died maintaining a lie, which you must do if you take the position that these States are out of the Union.

Are they out of the Union? If so, how? By the ordinances of secession? In no other way. Where is the Kansan who will admit that an ordinance of secession passed by rebels had validity or legality? Almost the first words that occur in the constitution are that it is "to form a more perfect Union." Then, as men who have sustained that flag through four years of war, agree to these resolutions, that those Southern States are in the Union, have never been out of the Union, and there is no power on earth that can take them out of the Union! [Applause.] If we can agree upon that point, many of the difficulties surrounding the question are removed. The States of the Union, but they were suspended by armed bands of insurgents, say the resolutions.

The maintenance of State rights paramount to the constitution is a crime. The maintenance of State rights when subordinate to the constitution is a duty. You cannot govern this great country without the aid of the States. The powers of these State governments should be well defined, so that every American may understand the duties and the powers of the one as well as of the other.

Our martyred President—he who died for his country—took the ground expressed in these resolutions, that these were States within the Union, with their governments suspended, and faithfully attempted to carry out another provision of the constitution—guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government. He carried the executive power into Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana by the appointment of Governors. He carried the judicial power of the country into these and other States by the appointment of judges, recognizing the right of the loyal men in each and every one of these States, however few in their number, to be entitled to a republican form of government. He fell and his place was taken by another; and of this other I have one word to say. Of the people, and for the people, boasting his plebeian origin, with every pulsation of his heart in sympathy with the people; a man who from the tailor's bench exalted himself—no, but who for his virtues and abilities was exalted by the people, who honored him to the highest position on earth. [Applause.] Through all the various steps, tested in almost every position—a member of the Legislature, Governor of his adopted State, member of Congress, United States Senator, the Governor of his adopted State in time of war, and at last President of the United States.

The Union party of Kansas, of which I have spoken, which seems never capable of a mistake, discovered this man, ANDY JOHNSON. The Legislature of Kansas was the first body which, in an official way, brought ANDY JOHNSON forward as the candidate of the Republican party for Vice-President of the United States. We are entitled to him by right of discovery! We not only brought him forth, but we supported his claims, and almost unanimously cast our votes for him. I know every Kansas man ought to love ANDY JOHNSON, if for nothing else than his pluck. There he stood in the Senate of the United States, when the government was staking to its very foundations, confronting JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS, WIGFALL and others, and declared before them and the world, "If I were President of the United States, I would try you as traitors, convict you as traitors, and hang you as traitors, so help me God!" [Immense applause.]

He has faithfully carried out the policy of his predecessor. He has done good service upon the post routes of the rebellious States. He has appointed postmasters in all of them. He has appointed Judges in all those in which the places were not filled by his predecessor. He has sent custom-house officers to collect duties at Charleston, New-Orleans and other ports, and has sent internal revenue officers to collect revenue in all portions of those States. Every department of the government has recognised them as in the Union. They have all their original claims granted as States in the Union, except those of a legislative character. This alone remains to be done to have a united Union with freedom written throughout the land. The objector says: "We can't admit them to their legislative claim because of the disloyalty of their people. They do not love the Union: they hate the country." Granted; still there is not one of these States but has some loyal people within its borders. Is there a man here who will deny that Tennessee has loyal men—men as loyal as you? Can you deny that Arkansas and Louisiana, aye, and even South Carolina, have loyal men? Each and every one has some loyal men. And will you oppress these loyal men for the purpose of inflicting punishment on the disloyal? Is that your position? If there are but ten loyal men in any one of these States, they have a right to demand at the hands of this nation a republican form of government. [Applause.]

"But if these men get into Congress they will strut, and dictate, and brag," as TOOMBS did, that he would call the roll of his slaves beneath the shadow of Bunker Hill! The people of the United States have provided for that: TOOMBS has no roll to call. [Applause.] "But if they get into Congress they will bindgeon SUMNER again in the Senate Chamber." How are they going to get in? How is a disloyal man to get into the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States while that oath remains to guard the portals of both Houses? They have to swear they never engaged in rebellion; that they never held office under any government hostile to our own; that they have never directly or indirectly aided the enemies of the country. Now, how are they going to get in? "They will perjure themselves," says one. That will not help the matter at all, because each House is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and either has the power to exclude them.

The question of restoring the government does not involve the question of admitting disloyal members into either branch of Congress. When these States present unimpeached and unimpeachable members of Congress, all that is asked is that you recognize them as States in the Union, and receive their representatives.

Look at Tennessee. That delegation which is now knocking for admission into the Senate and the House of Representatives is as loyal, and has made as great sacrifices for the country as any delegation that has presented itself to either House of Congress. So with Arkansas.

"But," says another, "the people of these States oppress the freedmen." So they do, and that people who have been universally loyal and have made such sacrifices to maintain the unity of the government and honor of the flag, have a right to claim at our hands the protection which cannot be invaded. Therefore, the President and the people of the United States declare, with one accord, for that amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery, and that clause of the same amendment, which I deem almost as important, giving to Congress the power to pass all needful laws to secure protection to the people who are freed by this amendment.

By that authority, engrafted upon the constitution, it is proposed to pass laws, emphatic in terms and stern in purpose, securing to the black man all his rights of person and property, giving them the right to testify in all courts, to sue and be sued, to hold and convey property, and to give and be given in marriage. That these rights may be secured beyond all contingency, the President of the United States proposes to continue, indefinitely, the Freedmen's Bureau, with authority to call upon the whole military power of the United States.

Now I ask you, gentlemen, to consider. This Freedmen's Bureau, emanating from the general government, is responsible only to the general government, and has full, separate and distinct jurisdiction over all cases in which colored men are parties.

"But," says one, "I don't hear that you are giving the black man the right of suffrage under your programme." I don't. And why? Because the States have rights subordinate to the constitution. For eighty-six years the Congress of the United States has never interfered with the status of suffrage in the States. That has been fixed by the States from the commencement of this government to the present day. The Constitution of the United States in emphatic terms declares that "all powers not expressly granted in this instrument to the central government, and reserved to the people." That power was not granted to the central government, and therefore, it is reserved to the States.

If Congress has the power to extend the right of suffrage to any class of people within the respective States, it may extend that right to all, and may withdraw or modify it at will. To this principle, established and confirmed, would tend to the perpetuation of all power in Congress and the central government, and would destroy the Republic.

The only party, except the old parties of Kansas, that was ever organized, was the anti-Lane party; and it was based upon the charge that the government had invaded the rights of the State by appointing me Commissioner to recruit troops in the State, independent of the State government. A respectable party sprang into existence in consequence of this alleged infringement of State rights. They believed the rights of the State to have been usurped by that appointment of Commissioner.

You have a Legislature that meets next week, composed of the most intelligent and honest men of the State. How would it look to that Legislature and the people to have the Congress of the United States intermeddling with questions over which you and your sister States have always had control?

I laugh to scorn any man, especially any Kansas man, who could advocate the extension of the suffrage to the colored man in the Southern States. [Applause.] I was talking the other day with some gentlemen, I believe in this city, on the subject of colored suffrage. One was advocating the extension of the suffrage in the Southern States. I asked him what about extending the right of suffrage to the colored men of Kansas. He said that he was not in favor of that. A man responded and said he supposed the reason he was in favor of extending suffrage to the black man in the South and not in Kansas was because the plantation blacks were so much better qualified than our own. [Laughter.] This closed the conversation.

If you can meet the question fairly, meet it boldly, squarely and honorably. If the constitution gives to Congress the right to fix the status of suffrage in Louisiana and South Carolina, it gives it the same right in Kansas and Connecticut, Wisconsin and Illinois and Pennsylvania. I would like to see a Republican Congress extending the right of suffrage to the black man in Pennsylvania, or in any of the other Northern States! It would be wise political action, would it not? Absurd! Leave that question where the constitution left it, with the different State governments.

But let me say to you that I am willing to aid in furnishing a panacea for all that. It is this: An amendment to the Constitution of the United States making suffrage the basis of representation in Congress. [Cheers.]

We don't say to the States you *shall* extend suffrage to this people who have suffered so much and acted so nobly, but we offer them an inducement that will carry them in that direction at the earliest moment.

Therefore, in my judgment, the Union men of Kansas, as a matter of justice to the colored man, and as a matter of policy, can sustain the amendment, making suffrage the basis of representation.

"But," says another man, "there is no hindrance to extending the right of suffrage to the black man in the District of Columbia; there is no State government to be trampled under foot there." To admit that, and therefore when I, as your representative, come to vote on the question, I shall forget that there is either a white or a black man in the District of Columbia, but I will vote for extending the right of suffrage to all men over 21 years of age who are qualified to exercise that great privilege. [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, I have discharged my duty to you, my constituents. In my feeble way I have presented these questions. They are as important to you as to me. Shall we restore this Union, guarding Congress against the entrance of disloyal men? Shall we restore this Union, giving full national protection to the freedmen from whom we have ju stricken the shackles of slavery? Shall we restore this Union upon a basis that will eventually guarantee to the colored man the right of suffrage throughout the land by the time he is qualified to exercise that right? Shall we restore this Union by offering an inducement to the late rebellious States to extend the right of suffrage to all who are qualified to exercise it? Or will you insist on destroying that great party which has saved the only republic on earth—that party which has subdued the most gigantic rebellion ever organized upon earth? Will you destroy that party which has furnished a million men, two million men—to fight the battles of the Union, and which has offered up three hundred thousand of its members as a sacrifice for the everlasting perpetuity of the Union?

Will you destroy that great party by insisting on a thing which the constitution of the country will not permit you to carry out? By insisting on a thing which at best would be unfortunate for the very race and people you are trying to benefit? I believe, as I believe in God, if Congress, in violation of State rights, would attempt to extend the right of suffrage to the black man, it would be a misfortune. But offer an inducement—let each State speak for itself—of its own accord, according to the interest, and instead of the right of suffrage being a subject of dissension and bloodshed between the races, it would be a blessing to both.

Thanking you, fellow-citizens, for your kindness and attention, I bid you one and all good night. [Long continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Gen. LANE's speech, a motion was made and seconded to adopt the resolutions. Thereupon HIRAM GRISWOLD, Esq., arose and said "that he would like to say a word before the vote was taken. He feared he might be considered a marplot, but would not remain silent. He did not propose to discuss the resolutions; the people did not come there to debate their position, but the proposed action of Congress or the wishes of the President. It was well understood that the whole matter of reconstruction was, by the President, referred to Congress, and there the people were content to leave it. A committee of fifteen had been appointed, to which these matters had been referred, and he was opposed to the manufacturing of public sentiment to operate upon that committee or to hold up the President. If these resolutions were adopted, the people would stultify themselves in the abandonment of a principle they had long advocated." Mr. GRISWOLD continued his remarks with great earnestness and bitterness, and moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

Col. ANTHONY then took the floor, and said that as he was named as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting, he would say a few words. He was not consulted as to holding the meeting, but had been as to the resolutions. He did not see any particular objection to them, but he did not believe the people were looking to the President alone in this matter. He had confidence in the President and he had full confidence in Congress. He believed the President was radical. He had learned it from the lips of one just from the President, in whom he had confidence, that President JOHNSON would stand by the radical Republican party. He wanted a policy that did exact justice to all, and he believed the President desired the same thing. The people of Kansas were in favor of universal liberty, and would demand of her Senators and Representatives in Congress to stand by the party that would secure it—the radical Republican party. He saw nothing at this time to call for an expression of the people upon the reconstruction policy, and fully concurred with MR. GRISWOLD in the disposition to be made of the resolutions. He said that there was in the audience a distinguished orator and statesman from Ohio—an intimate friend of the President, and who had but recently left his presence. He desired to hear JOHN M. LANGSTON, Esq., of Ohio. (The Colonel called for LANGSTON but he came not.)

Hon. JAS. F. LEGATE then took the floor, and in a masterly speech of ten minutes, demolished all opposition. He said that he wanted the question put, and if necessary, a division made. He wanted to know who in this audience, who in Leavenworth, were in earnest when they pretended to support the President. He did not believe in dodging. He had yet to learn that it was wrong to do *right* at any time. He was in favor of the resolutions, because he was in favor of President JOHNSON and his whole policy.

Brief remarks were made by Gen. LANE and Mr. GRISWOLD, when the vote was taken upon the motion to lay the resolutions upon the table, and the motion defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of the resolutions seriatim, and they were unanimously adopted, with the exception of two, and against them but a single vote was heard.

The meeting was the largest we have ever seen in Leavenworth, and notwithstanding the attempt to create discord and disturbance, was a grand success and a triumphant indorsement of our patriotic President.

RAILROADS CENTERING IN NEW-YORK.

Time Tables, &c., of the New-York, Harlem and Albany, Hudson River, New-York and New-Haven, New-York and Erie, New-Jersey Central, New-Jersey, Long Island, Flushing, Hackensack and New-York, Morris and Essex, Staten Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica, Perth Amboy and Woodbridge, Millstone and New-Brunswick, Hackensack and New-York Railroads.

Strangers complain of the lack of information as to the means of egress and ingress from and to the metropolis. It may be useful, therefore, to make, for the benefit of the traveling community, a short sketch of each of the railroads going from and coming to New-York, together with a table of reference. In some instances we are able to give, likewise, the tables of fares to the various points along the different lines. In some cases the companies refused to supply all the facts. We give all the information we have at our hands, which will probably answer all the purposes. The lines may be divided into those going North, South, East, and West, commencing with those going North.

NORTH.

ALBANY, TROY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CANADA EAST AND WEST.

To Albany and Troy there are two roads, the Hudson River, and the New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroads—the former going by way of Yonkers, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie and Hudson, and connecting at Albany with the New-York Central for Buffalo and Canada West; and the latter by way of Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls and Chatham Four Corners.

At Troy both roads connect with trains going to Canada East.

Beyond the fact, however, that the two roads terminate at the same place, the routes do not otherwise connect. The fares to Albany and Troy are the same, $3 25.

The time for starting is as follows: By the Hudson River Railroad, for Albany and Troy, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 3:45, 6 and 11 P. M., from their depot at Thirtieth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The New-York, Harlem and Albany Railroad have but two daily trains to Albany and Troy—which leave their depot in Fourth-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street—11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—thus giving seven trains daily to Troy and Albany, viz:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad.
10:00 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad.
11:00 A. M. via New-York, Harlem and Albany R. R.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad.
4:00 P. M. via New-York, Harlem and Albany R. R.
6:00 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad.
11:00 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad.

In addition to these, there are on both roads several way trains. We will commence with the

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

At 8:30 A. M. there is a train for Poughkeepsie, stopping at all the intermediate stations. There are also trains to the same place at noon and at 2 P. M. At 4:15 P. M. a train leaves for Peekskill; at 4:40 P. M. another for Sing Sing, and at 5:15 P. M. one for Tarrytown. In addition to which, there are two freight trains for East Albany at 6 and 8 P. M.; the former is called the Poughkeepsie Passenger and Albany Way Freight, the latter the Emigrant and Through Freight.

On Sunday a train leaves Thirtieth-street at 6 P. M., with passengers. There is also a milk train on some days for Albany, at 5:15 P. M. We may also mention that at 6 A. M. a train leaves Poughkeepsie for Albany.

FARES.

To Yonkers (from New-York), 40 cents; to Tarrytown, 65 cents; to Sing Sing, 80 cents; to Peekskill, $1 10; to Poughkeepsie, $1 90; to East Albany; $3 10; to Troy, $3 25.

THE NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

The way trains on this road are: to Chatham Four Corners, 8:15 A. M.; White Plains, 10 A. M., 2:30, 5:00 and 6:40 P. M.; Pawling, 4:10 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6 P. M.

There are also several freight trains; also, in addition, there are trains for the transportation of milk from the country to New-York.

THE FARES.

From New-York to Williamsbridge, 30 cents; to White Plains, 70 cents; to Bedford, $1 20; to Croton Falls, $1 50; to Pawling, $2; to Dover Plains, $2; to Amenia, $2 35; to Millerton, $2 50; to Chatham, $2 75; to Chatham Centre, $3; to Albany, $3 10; to Troy, $3 25.

The tickets of the Hudson River line are good on the Harlem line, and *vice versa*.

BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, ROCHESTER, &C.

The Hudson River Railroad connects with the New-York Central Railroad going to the above places, but the *New-York and Erie Railroad* professes to be the shorter route. These are questions not for us to decide. The Erie road connects with trains to Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, and other cities of the West.

The following are the hours of departure: For Buffalo, 7 A. M., connecting at Buffalo with the Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, and at Salamanca with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for points West and South. At 10 A. M., the express train to Buffalo, going through without change of cars, and stopping at all the principal stations, connecting with the Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, for points West and South. At 5 P. M. is the Night Express, leaving every day except Saturdays and Sundays, and making direct connection with the Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore, Great Western of Canada Railways, for points West and Southwest. At 6 P. M. daily (excepting Saturdays), and makes connections with the Atlantic and Great Western, Lake Shore, &c. There is also a daily Emigrant train, at 8 P. M., going through, without change of cars, to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Salamanca, and connecting with the roads West.

There are, beside, several local trains to Paterson, leaving Jersey City at 7, 8 and 10 A. M., 4, 5 and 8 P. M.; way trains, 6:45, 9:15 and 11:45 A. M.; 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 and 10:30 P. M.; on Thursday, at midnight; on Sunday, at 4 P. M.

THE FARES.

From New-York to Buffalo, $9 35; to Dunkirk, $10 55; to Ithica, $7 40; to Rochester, $7 90; to Batavia, $8 50.

The depot is at the foot of Chambers-street.

SOUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, &C.

First in order is the

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD,

going to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Daily trains by this route to Philadelphia are at 7:10 and 11:30 A. M. at noon, and at 4 and 6 P.M. and at midnight; to Baltimore and Washington, 8 and 11:30 A. M., and at 6, 7 and 12 P. M. The Sunday trains to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington are: 6 P. M. to Philadelphia, taking way passengers, and to Baltimore and Washington at 7 P. M.

In connection with and under the control of the above-named company are the Millstone and New-Brunswick, and Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroads.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Jersey City for Bergen, New-Durham, Allerton's, English Neighborhood, Hackensack Junction, Fort Lee, Englewood, Cresskill, Demarest's, Closter, Tappan, Upper Piermont, and Piermont, at 8 and 9:15 A. M.; 1:15, 4:22 and 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 P. M. trains make connection at Upper Piermont for Monsey, via Piermont branch of Erie Railroad.

A Saturday train leaves at 11:15 P. M. for Piermont.

The depot is at the foot of Courtlandt-street.

THE MILLSTONE AND NEW-BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York at 7 A. M., noon, and 4 P. M. A freight train also leaves Jersey City at 2:20 P. M.

THE PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

Trains are as follows: Leave New-York at 7 and 10 A. M.; 2, 4, 10 and 5:40 P. M.

Depot foot of Courtlandt-street.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This road extends through New-Jersey into Pennsylvania, as far as Pittsburgh. To Pittsburgh there are two trains daily—one leaving at 9 A. M. and the other at 8 P. M. There is one daily train to Harrisburgh, leaving New-York at noon; to Erie, Penn., one leaving at 6 P. M.; one to Williamsport at 6 A. M.; to Easton, 6, 8 and 9 A.M., noon, 4, 6 and 8 P. M.; to Maunch Chunk at noon and 4 P. M.; to Somerville at 5, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

The train to Erie does not run on Saturdays.

On Sundays an express train leaves New-York at 8 P. M., making no stops.

THE FARES.

The fares on this road are of two classes—the ordinary and excursion fares; the latter includes a return ticket.

From New-York to Bergen Point, 25 cents; excursion, 45 cents; Elizabethport, 30 cents; excursion, 45 cents; Somerville, $1 10; excursion, $1 80; Raritan, $1 10; excursion, $1 85; Junction (connecting with Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad), $1 75; excursion, $3 10; Easton, $2 25; excursion, $3 80. No excursion tickets are issued beyond this. Mauch Chunk, $3 85; Erie, $12 10; Reading, $3 90; Harrisburg, $5 50; Pittsburgh, $13.

Depot, foot of Liberty-street.

EAST.

BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, NEW-HAVEN, &C.

There are two lines to Boston, one by way of Springfield, by the New-York and New-Haven line, and the other known as the Boston Shore line. The trains are as follows:

For Boston, via Springfield—8 A. M., (connecting at Hartford and for Providence,) 3 and 8 P. M.

For the same place, by way of the Boston Shore line—12:15 and 8 P. M.

There are also several trains

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 21, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

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To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Asia*, at Halifax, and the *New-York* and *Hansa* at this port, bring additional but not very important advices from Europe. The *Asia's* news is two days later than that received by the *Nova Scotian*. Paris papers have little to say upon the Emperor's speech, which, it is asserted, contained nothing of political importance.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was passed, extending the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. The bill authorizing the President instead of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint pension agents and name the boundaries of pension districts, was passed without amendment. Notice was given that the bill for the admission of Colorado would be called up on Wednesday next. A brief discussion took place on the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. GUTHRIE, in the course of the debate, argued against including Kentucky in the bill, on the ground that the freedmen in that State would be taken care of as part of her population. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

The House was not in session yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

RUFUS CHOATE, who died at Dorchester on Monday, was the only son of the late RUFUS CHOATE, the lawyer and statesman. He was born in 1835, graduated at Amherst College in 1855, and was a lawyer at Boston with a large and lucrative practice when the war commenced. He joined the Second Regiment as Second Lieutenant, fought bravely and well at Antietam, Cedar Mountain and elsewhere, was promoted to a captaincy, lost his health by exposure and privation, and has suffered so continuously and acutely for many months, that death came as a welcome release.

Some months since a negro slave was arrested in Covington, Ky., charged with stealing a horse, for which, as a slave, he was indicted. A motion came up before Judge DONIPHAN a few days since to quash the indictment, on the ground that since the arrest of the negro the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery has been adopted, and no slave can be indicted, &c. The Kentucky laws still recognize slavery, and, as Judge DONIPHAN is a State Judge, the case to be decided is of the utmost importance.

Dr. RANDOLPH, a man of some note in Boston "spiritual" circles, some time since openly recanted; and in a lecture which he delivered at Utica, N. Y., he stated it as his candid opinion, founded on an experience of five years as a medium, that Spiritualism was one-third imposture, one-third insanity, and one-third diabolism. Dr. R. declares that insanity is the usual fate of trance mediums.

A soldier who had served long and well in the war as a member of the Sixth Missouri Infantry, and was the only man of his company left in the front rank at the charge on Haine's Bluff, while returning home the other day from a bar-room in the suburbs of St. Louis, fell from an overhanging cliff into a pond, and his body was found a few inches from the shore, where the water was only two feet deep.

The current reports in regard to a supposed plan for rescuing JEFF. DAVIS have led to the summary dismissal from the government employ at Fortress Monroe and vicinity of all persons who were at any time connected with the rebel service. Those discharged were ordered to leave the place. For further security, armed picket-boats are constantly on duty in the harbor.

The beaux and belles of Chicago are enjoying the skating in novel style. A masquerade on the ice took place on Tuesday evening, over three thousand persons being present in the inclosure, a large number being in costume. At another of the parks, a match game of base ball on skates has been played, while other parks offer the attractions of "champion skaters" and skating tournaments for money prizes.

A Cincinnati merchant, on a trip down the Mississippi River, writes home that the outcry about the disorganization of labor, and the unwillingness of the negro to work, is caused by cotton planters and speculators, who want to frighten others away from the business in order to augment their own profits. Nevertheless, Northern men are rushing in, and there will be a great cotton crop this year.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, who has been the manager of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway for eight years, has resigned in consequence of ill health. In accepting the resignation the Board of Directors paid a high tribute to Mr. LEWIS for the untiring energy and great ability he manifested, and deeply sympathized with him because of the state of health he is laboring under.

THOMAS RILEY was arraigned before Justice DAILEY, of Williamsburgh, yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. On his examination it appeared that a Mrs. CUTTER, of Williamsburgh, had been robbed of a quantity of carpets, wearing apparel, &c., and that she believed the articles were carried off by spirits. The examination in the case is not yet finished.

It is some months since the appearance of a sharply written pamphlet by Rev. H. W. HUDSON, the lecturer on SHAKESPEARE, and lately a Chaplain in the army, attacking Gen. BUTLER for alleged cruel treatment and personal abuse. The General's reply has at length made its appearance, in a pamphlet published by CHARLES HUNT, of Lowell.

The Champlain Transportation Company are preparing two new steamers to take the place of the *Sherman* and the *United States*. The names of the new steamers are to be the *Green Mountain* and the *Adirondac*. It is intended to provide certain luxuries, which will prove desirable comforts to travelers, such as baths and reading-rooms.

An excitement about coal has arisen in Spencer County, Ind. Back of Grand View the hills are reported full of coal, superior in quality to any west of Pittsburgh. The Lafayette *Journal* says: "A company has been formed in Cincinnati, with a capital of $300,000, which proposes to develope these mines to their fullest extent."

The condition of things in West Virginia is vehemently complained of by some of the rebels who have gone back there to take up their residence. They say that they are not allowed to have any voice in the management of public affairs, and, in fact, that they have hardly any rights which the loyal people there think themselves bound to respect.

The St. Louis *Republican* says that a son of Gen. STERLING PRICE has returned to Missouri for the purpose of escorting the remaining members of the family to Mexico. They will go to Cordova, the seat of the Southern colony, which is being formed there under the auspices of M. F. MAURY, JO SHELBY and others.

The dead body of a man, which had apparently been dragged some distance on the ground, was found near Pittsburgh on Monday morning last. A letter was found on the body, addressed to JOHN W. MCCLAY, Pittsburgh. The man had evidently came to his death by violence, and efforts to identify him have failed.

Capt. DANGERFIELD PARKER, commandant of the military prison at St. Louis, having refused to produce the body of JOHN PARKS, (charged with complicity in the boat-burning at that city,) when directed by the Criminal Court to do so, Judge PRIMM has issued an order for his arrest and imprisonment.

The Colorado papers contain accounts of the murder and robbery of two men near the Junction, on the Platte River, on the 5th. Their names are ISAAC H. AUGUSTUS and (supposed) H. STUMAN. They were shot by pistols and robbed by some person or persons unknown.

JAMES L. BUTLER, Esq., of St. Louis, has received authority from Gov. FLETCHER to proceed, as State agent, to make arrangements for having Missouri represented in the World's Industrial Exhibition at Paris, in 1867, having commissioned him for this purpose.

While a negro boy was recently on trial at Huntsville, on the charge of stealing a watch, a negro girl came up and confessed the stealing. The boy was released and the girl arraigned in his stead, and, after due hearing, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

A sheet of $100 bills has been found among the papers of Mr. HUBBELL, the defaulting and departed bank cashier of the Missisquoi Bank, on which he had evidently been experimenting in an attempt to imitate the signature of Mr. GREEN, the former President of the bank.

The Plymouth *Memorial* learns that Collector HAMLIN (late Vice-President) had occasion recently to pocket about $1,500 as his share of a forfeiture. A well-known firm was detected in smuggling ottar of roses to the value of about $6,000, and was fined $15,000.

The Adjutant-General of Indiana has received from Washington certificates of merit over the signature of the President, in which the thanks of the government are expressed individually to the officers and members of the nine one hundred day regiments from that State.

The Quartermaster-General's Department is daily discharging civilians employed as messengers in that department, who have not been soldiers. The vacancies thus created will be filled by "honorably discharged soldiers."

Rev. Mr. QUINT, of the North Congregational Church, New-Bedford, Mass., has received a call to the pastorate of the Park-street Church, Boston, in place of Rev. Dr. A. L. STONE, who has accepted the call to a church in San Francisco.

Mrs. LINCOLN realized twenty-two thousand dollars from the resolution giving her one year's pay of the late President, less what the administrator had drawn. She has directed Gen. SPINNER to invest it in government securities for her.

Saturday morning, the boats on the Aquia Creek line from Washington, resumed their regular trips, the ice embargo having been raised. There is yet some floating ice in the river, which is fast disappearing.

A Richmond paper says there are large amounts of vacant land within thirty miles of that city, now offered for sale at prices ranging from five to one hundred dollars. Many of these tracts are highly productive and convenient to market.

A report of all the colored schools under the control of the Freedmen's Bureau, shows that there are at present 631 schools, with 1,240 teachers and 65,834 scholars in the Southern States, under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

In the Pennsylvania State Senate, on Friday, two Indians, descendants of "Cornplanter," appeared to claim a tract of land in the oil region. Their statement was heard and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Episcopalians in Boston are taking measures for the building and opening of churches in their communion, where the sittings shall be free to rich and poor alike, depending on free-will offerings for support.

Judge SWANN, of Tennessee, has exiled himself and gone to Mexico to join the new colony of exrebels at Cordova. He was a prominent member of the rebel Congress, and a distinguished lawyer in his native State.

At the dedication of the colored high school, Nashville, on Wednesday last, Gov. BROWNLOW asserted that, if the military were withdrawn, forty-eight hours would not elapse before a mob would break up the Legislature of Tennessee.

The Boston Independent Cadets propose to raise $15,000 as a monument fund to honor the memories of those who fell during the war, belonging to the Cadet Regiment. The monument will probably be erected in Mount Auburn.

Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, who owns the farm on the Virginia side of the Potomac on which the battle of Ball's Bluff took place, has donated the site for a public cemetery.

JAMES HARRIS, under trial at Poughkeepsie for the crime of burglary committed at Rhinebeck last August, has been convicted and sentenced to five years and a half imprisonment.

In the Maryland Legislature a petition has been presented against running Sunday cars in Baltimore, and leave granted to introduce a bill to prohibit the opening of barber-shops on Sunday.

The receipts of the various musical, dramatic, and other public entertainments of Chicago for the year 1865 amounted to more than $550,000, and were visited by at least 700,000 persons.

Application will be made to the Maine Legislature at its present session for a charter to establish a line of telegraph from Portland to Calais to compete with the American Company.

An exciting ice-boat race came off at Poughkeepsie yesterday. The ice was in excellent condition, and the winning boat made admirable time, equal to extra-railroad speed.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says that the true political platform of the South is to produce cotton next year to the extent of 2,500,000 bales. There is a mint of sound policy in that platform.

Two young men, while crossing the river at St. Louis, on the 16th inst., were overtaken by the ice, their skiff crushed in a moment, and they were drowned before any assistance could be rendered.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received an application for one hundred colored laborers to work on a railroad in Maryland. The requisition will be promptly filled.

BENJAMIN PHINNEY, a wealthy farmer at Rockport, Ill., was recently poisoned to death with strychnine by his fifth wife, a pretty girl, whom he married six weeks ago.

The military districts of Western Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Eastern Shore, and District of Western Virginia, have been discontinued. Harper's Ferry is maintained as an independent post.

Major-Gen. J. H. WILSON, United States Volunteers, has been assigned temporarily to the command of the Department of Georgia.

Dr. BEMIS, of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, is not insane, as has been reported, but he is absent from his post on account of ill health.

The railroad communication between Charleston and Columbia, S. C., has been reopened, for the first time since SHERMAN passed that way.

The steamship *Raleigh*, reported to have put into Charleston in distress, went there to take the cargo of steamship *George Cromwell* to New-Orleans.

DARIUS LAMSON, an old and well-known citizen of Detroit, died in that city on the 16th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

A warrant of arrest was issued yesterday by Mr. Justice DOWLING, of the Tombs Police Court, against Messrs. MATSELL and MACKELLAR, of the *National Police Gazette*. It was granted on the affidavit of Mr. A. T. STEWART, who charges them with having published, in the last issue of their paper, a gross libel upon him. When the accused were notified they promptly appeared in court and gave the required bail—$1,000 each—to answer. The case will be investigated in the early part of this week. The *Police Gazette* men insist that in what they published they did not mean Mr. STEWART, and the latter as firmly declares that he never knew or saw, to his knowledge, the woman whose name conspicuously appears in the article which is complained of as libelous.

The case of Capt. PEABODY, of the ship *Neptune*, was resumed yesterday, before United States Commissioner STILLWELL. Two witnesses were examined, a seaman and a passenger. The case was adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock. Another case of cruelty on board ship was brought against Capt. LUTHER C. HOPKINS, of the ship *Carlisle*, by a sailor named PETER MCNEIL, before United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday. The evidence of MCNEIL was heard, and the case adjourned till Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

CHARLES HUEFNER, a German, aged 30 years, who has for some time lived an intemperate life, and worked in the brewery of ADRIAN FETH, No. 266½ William-street, committed suicide on Thursday night by jumping into a vat of boiling beer, while under the influence of liquor. After lingering in great agony at the New-York Hospital until Friday night, he expired from the effects of the injuries received. A verdict in accordance with the facts was given by the Coroner's jury.

MARGARET KINNEY, who accuses Dr. HERMAN CAMP, of No. 11 Carroll-place, with having produced an abortion upon her some time since, attempted suicide yesterday, at the Essex Market Court, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. Medical aid being called in, the proper restoratives were administered, and the unfortunate girl is in a fair way of recovery.

Policeman JOHN STANDISH, one of Capt. BRACKETT's men, recovered about $800 yesterday that had been withheld by PATRICK MCDONALD, of No. 20 Albany-street, from Mr. CHARLES SMITH, a Lancashire man who, after having dwelt five years in Southern Illinois, and accumulated about $2,500, was about to sail in the steamship *City of Baltimore* for his native land.

There was considerable trouble yesterday among the hide merchants and tanners, owing to the fact that the Custom-house authorities here have received instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington to prevent the import of any hides supposed to be those of cattle which died of the plague so long prevalent in Europe.

The case of MARTIN, the alleged confederate hotel burner, was argued before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, by Mr. COURTNEY, on behalf of the government, and by Mr. LAROCQUE, counsel for the prisoner. The Commissioner reserved his decision as to the holding of MARTIN.

ANNIE GESLIER attempted yesterday to take the life of her alleged seducer, FRANK CALLMEYER, residing at No. 42 Bowery, by placing a pistol at his breast and pulling the trigger. The weapon being at half-cock, saved CALLMEYER's life. ANNIE was admitted to bail in $1,000 to await examination.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital on the body of MICHAEL HERNAN, a native of Ireland, whose death was caused by falling down stairs at No. 218 Cherry-street. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

Preparations for the Cholera.

At a meeting of the Council of Hygiene, held Dec. 10, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The commercial and social relations of the cities, villages and communities of the State have become so intimate by the great facilities for travel that contagious, infectious and epidemic diseases are rapidly and widely disseminated from populous towns, where they are fostered and frequently generated by the neglect of sanitary works, to other towns along the principal public thoroughfares, and to the most remote rural districts; and

Whereas, Cholera, the most fatal of modern epidemics, and soon apparently to visit this country, is governed by the same law of progression as other pestilential diseases, spreading from town to town along the great routes of travel, and selecting the filthy and unclean districts of cities for its ravages; and

Whereas, Experience teaches that the communicable diseases of towns and epidemic cholera may be controlled, and frequently suppressed, by the timely and rigid enforcement of proper sanitary regulations; and that when the latter is prevailing its severity may be greatly mitigated, and its fatal issues prevented by the prompt and efficient treatment of its premonitory symptoms; therefore

Resolved, That the people of this State have a common interest in the public health of its cities and villages; and, for their own safety, as well as for the public good, should, with united effort, sustain every measure designed to effect sanitary improvements of towns, and to prevent the spread of pestilential diseases therefrom.

Resolved, That in view of the approach of Asiatic cholera, we urge the medical profession of the State of New-York to form voluntary organizations in every city, town, village and community exposed to an attack of the epidemic, for the purpose of effecting, first, needed local sanitary improvements; and, second, to organize a corps of house-to-house visitors, who, in the event of the prevalence of cholera, shall visit the poor at their homes daily, and search out and promptly treat all cases of premonitory diarrhea.

Resolved, That all such organizations be invited to correspond directly with this council, and with each other, in order to concert of action in the adoption and prosecution of measures of prevention and mitigation of cholera, and for the purpose of a systematic study of its various phenomena over a large field.

We regard the sanitary movement, of which these resolutions are an index, as eminently wise and proper. The health of the whole State of New-York is bound up in that of the city. The small-pox and typhus and diphtheria, generated here, will inevitably spread through the routes of travel to the country towns and villages. It is fresh in the recollection of many, how small-pox was spread through the rural districts a few years since by means of clothing sent from this city.

When cholera comes, it will especially radiate from New-York by railroad and steamboat to every part of the Union.

The victims are generally on the great routes of travel. It scatters its seed in congenial soil, wherever are filth and decaying organic matter, and over-crowding of human beings. Where these stimuli do not exist there will be little of the pestilence. It is notorious that not only New-York, but nearly all the interior cities of our State and the Western cities, are shamefully behindhand in sanitary provisions. Some have no good water; most are afflicted with undrained cesspools near wells (a prolific source of disease); many are badly sewered, and all have quarters where dirt prevails and masses of human beings are packed together. As a general thing, there is no good sanitary administration in them, and inefficient preparation has been made, either to check the common diseases of cities or to prevent cholera. They are a generation behind many British towns in their safeguards for the public health. The invasion of cholera will make fearful havoc in these small towns, if no change take place in their measures to keep off disease.

The "Hygienic Council," which has already done such good sanitary service here, is undertaking to organize a kind of sanitary coöperation over the State, to improve the public health and prepare for the cholera. It proposes to the physicians of the State to form voluntary organizations in all the towns and villages exposed to an attack of the coming pestilence, to correspond and coöperate with the Council in contriving measures of prevention and mitigation, and in studying systematically all the various phenomena of this disease on a broad field. These organizations will urge first all needed health reforms. They will seek to impel the governing authorities and the citizens to remove nuisances, to drain and underdrain, to check too great massing of inhabitants in certain buildings by local legislation, and to clear up and purify fever-bearing and cholera-breeding localities.

Next they will organize corps of house-to-house visitors, to visit the poor daily during the prevalence of the epidemic the coming Summer, and to treat the premonitory symptoms, the painless diarrhea.

Such an effort as this at sanitary coöperation between New-York and the rural districts is wise and far-seeing. If the dreaded pestilence comes, the whole State will be organized to meet it with all the means and skill which science and experience can suggest. The disease will be treated in its first harmless approach, and the lives of thousands be saved. The whole medical profession will, as it were, be acting together against the enemy. Science will gather from so broad a field of observation invaluable lessons for future use to the whole public.

If the epidemic is providentially averted, then will a most useful sanitary organization have been formed to improve the health of the whole community, to check a large class of diseases, to originate practical health-reforms and make us all more safe and comfortable. In any case we need the active and united labor of city and country to elevate the standard of health, and make all our towns more what, under the improvements of modern science, they ought to be.

At this very moment the country can coöperate most efficiently with the city by promoting that invaluable reform now before the Senate—the new Health Bill. Their interest in it is almost coequal with our own. Our diseases will poison them, and our neglect of health will be visited on the whole State. Let them secure to us now through their representatives that most benificent improvement.

Travel in New-York City.

There is no more intolerable evil under which the residents of our city labor than its miserable provisions in regard to public conveyances. There is literally no comfortable and speedy method of travel in it. The shape of Manhattan Island renders swift and ample vehicular conveniences essential, but there are none. The down town merchant is practically as remote from his residence as if he lived a score of miles away from it. The journey to and fro is so long, so tedious, so full of delays and of bodily discomfort, that every day begins and ends with toil and trouble. Nor is there hope for improvement under the present system. No amount of gridironing can accommodate the vast crowds of passengers, nor can an increased speed be obtained from such an institution as a horse car.

It fell to the lot of the present writer to undertake an expedition to Melrose a few days since. He took the Third-avenue cars, and on entering was fain to be content with standing-room, though he entered at the Park-row terminus. Time, 1:30 P. M. At the City Hall the car was crammed, and so it continued up to the end of the Bowery. Here everybody was ordered out, that the machine might be lifted on to the proper track. This was exceptional, of course. The crowd rushed back when the difficulty was over, and continued as dense up to the Sixty-fifth-street depot. Here those who desired to proceed waited, in a room neither large nor elegant, for a Harlem car. Two passed, having no room even to hang on outside. The third gave a few inches on the rear platform, and so it continued to Harlem Bridge. This sad experience occupied about one hour and a half—certainly not less. Less time would have been consumed by the Hudson River Railroad, but trains are not frequent, and the terminus is distant.

All the evils attendant upon the present system increase with great rapidity, and there is no possible remedy except by means of an underground or a viaduct line. We need not comment at length upon the merits of the two plans. Both are good. If the viaduct line were built it might proceed by streets parallel with Broadway and so avoid disturbance of that thoroughfare, and would not interfere with buildings along its route. And if it were adopted the vexed question of laying down tracks in Broadway would probably be set at rest forever. The necessity for one or the other is so absolute that it is surprising that any delay should occur in the matter.

And to what does this delay tend? It depreciates the value of up-town building sites to an immense extent. It drives tens of thousands of families annually to reside in New-Jersey and Long Island, and thus diverts an extremely valuable business. It prolongs the torture of sensitive and delicate women who are now treated with indignity and neglect; and it wastes a great portion of precious time every day. One of these latter considerations alone—the compelling of ladies to stand in a moving den which is pestilent in atmosphere and torturing by the pressure of its crowd—ought at once to settle the question of a change. In no city in the world are women so maltreated. It is absurd to say that the men should give up their seats, for that politeness involves a personal struggle in effecting it. As to extreme heat or cold of these cars, in summer or winter, little need be said. Many a thousand victims to bronchitis, diphtheria and consumption receive the first stroke of disease in a city car. By either of the schemes proposed, wind and rain, snow and ice are set at defiance, and health is not endangered by their greatest extremes.

There is a notion in the minds of a few that various pipes, Croton and others, would be seriously interfered with. This, were it true, (which is not,) could only be alleged of the underground scheme. But in London, where tunnel lines are preferred and spreading rapidly, no such difficulty is found to exist. Pipes are carried through and along them with perfect ease, and are safer and less liable to fracture than when imbedded in the earth, and, in the unlikely case of accident, are more easily repaired. Accidents to passengers are found to be remarkably rare, and when they have occurred were caused by extreme carelessness on the part of the sufferers. In short, the success of the London plan far exceeds the expectations of its most sanguine supporters.

We might enlarge upon the misery and vice and disease engendered by the overcrowding of the lower end of our city. Model lodging-houses and sanitary regulations are excellent in their way, but the prime remedy lies in facilitating the dispersion of population by easy and cheap methods of transit. Few workmen or clerks can afford to devote a long hour twice a day to traveling, but give them a conveyance by which twenty minutes would suffice for their journey, and in which comfort and decency are not utterly ignored, and they could and would escape from their pestilent surroundings, to rest at peace in purer air and with the beauties of nature spread out for their mental and physical restoration and repose. The gentlemen to whom the legislation on this subject is confided may rest assured that their labors are watched with extreme anxiety by a vast and suffering population. And when these labors have resulted in the great boon to our city of one (why not both?) of the lines now contemplated, they will receive the earnest gratitude of the citizens of New-York.

Naval Improvements in England.

A late steamer from Europe brings news that the British Government has resolved on a very considerable reduction in its military establishment, which reduction (to omit details) will amount, in the aggregate, to about 17,000 officers and men in the infantry, and one full regiment of cavalry. Regarded as a movement in favor of "a peace basis," it deserves very hearty sympathy from all friends of humanity, and particularly from our own nation, which also has proclaimed, thanks to the policy of President JOHNSON, that "the Republic is peace." This reduction comes, also, *apropos* of Christmas time, and shows the British Government's desire for "peace on earth and good will to men."

It must be confessed, however, that it comes still more *apropos* of the late reduction ordered by NAPOLEON in the French army, and, as such, it provokes rather a cynical view of the motives of the British government. In military, and more especially in naval matters, it is quite astonishing to see how quickly the English take the cue from "our good friends the enemy" across the channel.

On the 9th of July, 1860, NAPOLEON launched the iron-clad *La Gloire* at Toulon. The time taken by the Emperor for the introduction of iron-cased vessels into European naval warfare was hardly the result of accident. At that very moment the British Admiralty were congratulating their countrymen that at last the British navy had been entirely converted or "reconstructed," in accordance with the demands of the age. In 1859, just recovered from one of the last of the series of "French panics," as they are commonly known, and having survived the effects of the Prince DE JOINVILLE's steam pamphlet, the Admiralty were about to take one more nap, after the rude disturbance caused by the hissing of steam in the rapidly increasing French screw navy. After twenty years of rumination, the Admiralty had at length finally swallowed and digested ERICSSON's screw-propeller, and could congratulate the three kingdoms on a screw navy superior to that of their rivals, the French. It was just as the British Admiralty was settling their necks into their mufflers for a good long nap, after their extraordinary exertions about the screw, that NAPOLEON roused them from their somniferous tendencies by the *Gloire*. He tacked a thin veneering of iron to the sides of a razed line-of-battle-ship, and, in so doing, had, like Macbeth, "murdered sleep" for that good-natured Duncan, John Bull. We do not mean to say that NAPOLEON's device of plastering iron on vessels of the ordinary form was entitled to the merit of invention. Indeed, it required not much more genius to clothe a ship with metal instead of teak, than to paint a railroad-car pea-green. There was neither genius nor merit about the performance, except in the selection of the time. But what was the result? John Bull rose, shook himself and began building bigger ships of the same kind, whose only function of excellence is that they are good as against France, since they draw so much water as hardly to be able to get into any harbors except those that make from the British Channel.

But why did not England herself inaugurate the system of iron-clads? The answer is plain. It is the policy of a nation which has, or fancies it has, a superiority in the naval or military art, not to introduce inventions or improvements whose only object is to increase that superiority. Because, in the first place, on the very supposition, they are unnecessary; in the second place, they are always very expensive; and in the third place, they will be copied by other nations, and the ratio of power thus restored. But it is entirely otherwise when the nation which is content with its superiority finds another adopting new and improved systems of warfare. Then it is *forced* to adopt what otherwise it would have suppressed. It is compelled to follow where otherwise it would have led. It is induced to expend where it wished to economize. Now precisely that result was the one which NAPOLEON foresaw, and desired to bring about. He "got the more," and began to force his opponent. Meanwhile, while all England was in an iron-clad perspiration—a "cast-iron sweat," to use with a meaning a popular phrase—NAPOLEON had his dividers at work on his improved map of Europe.

Not, however, to go too much into the broad principles of the Napoleonic policy, it is instructive to look a little into the manner in which, of late, England has been *forced* into the unwilling acceptance of the scientific additions and improvements in modern warfare. Twenty and odd years ago, Capt. ERICSSON towed the Admiralty barge, well freighted with ponderous officials, up and down the Thames with his experimental propeller, in order to elucidate to their lordships the wonderful fitness and applicability of the new instrument as a naval motor. The Admiralty came, and looked, and departed. They shook hands warmly with the young engineer, sympathized with his labors and his juvenile enthusiasm, but intimated to him that his ready, ingenious ideas, were obviously impracticable. America soon after launched the propeller *Princeton*—the model on which, in hull, armament and machinery, the entire steam navy of the globe has since been constructed. The *Princeton* on the stocks was ridiculed as much as the *Monitor*. But, when one was afloat, and, without a stitch of canvass on her, and no pipe visible above her hammock-nettings—in fact, nothing to indicate that she was a steamer—and with a pair of 12-inch guns on wrought-iron carriages, protruding their grim muzzles from her sides, outsailed the fastest English screw steamer, the tables were turned. Great Britain rushed to the task of building a screw-propelled navy. The Admiralty lamented, doubtless as much as anybody, the bitter necessity of new labor and expense. But the necessity was forced upon them. There was nothing for it but to introduce the propeller. Within twenty years the task was thoroughly accomplished, when, lo! France inaugurated the system of broadside iron-clads, which, imperfect and fallacious as it is, nevertheless started Great Britain once more on the career of reconstructing its naval establishment, in the endeavor to preserve that traditional naval superiority.

Instead of relying upon a fancied superiority in naval prowess, England will now have to acknowledge the disagreeable fact that modern science has revolutionized naval warfare. She must be content with a place with others in the competitive strife for superiority. Of late, her neighbor over the channel has obviously forced her moves in many particulars. Paris is never agitated with rumors that the Queen's speech is warlike, or pleased that its tone is pacific. But England hangs on the Delphic utterances from the Tuileries. She rushed to screw-propellers after a *Princeton* beat the *Great Western* in New-York Bay. She built line-of-battle ships in profusion, stimulated by the discovery that the French navy had been greatly increased by them. When, later, she finds the French line-of-battle-ships performing the comparatively pacific office of transporting troops, she discovers that she has drawn so many elephants in its lottery. When NAPOLEON builds *La Gloire*, England hurries out her *Warriors* and *Agincourts*. And already we hear that, warned by the results of our own warfare, England is building monitors.

Congress and the Suffrage.

A certain newspaper of this city, published mainly in the interest of office-seekers, lately asserted, with an air of assured authority, that the caucus of Union members, lately held in Washington, had voted two to one in favor of restricted suffrage in the District of Columbia. Thereupon the paper in question proceeded to deliver an imperious lecture to the radical "minority," which would, as it assumed, revolt against the decision of the overwhelming conservative "majority."

Two days ago, a test vote was had in the House of Representatives. No one can say that the question was not fully and fairly presented. One hundred and thirty-one Unionists and thirty-nine Democrats voted upon the bill. All the self-styled Democrats were of course opposed to a measure of true democracy; but of the Unionists, ten were opposed to equal suffrage upon any terms, fifty-three favored it subject to a reading and writing test, and sixty-eight—a clear majority—favored it free from any restriction whatever not now existing.

Where were those men in buckram who constituted the overwhelming majority against which the insignificant radicals were going to rebel? Can it be possible that our infallible cotemporary made a mistake?—*Tribune*.

The TIMES, we suppose from the context, is referred to above as a newspaper "published mainly in the interest of office-seekers," although our cotemporary will not have the hardihood to specify a single office-seeker for whose interest as much as a line in the columns of this journal has been used. The journal, however, which thus vaguely assails the independence of the TIMES, has supplied from among its employes entire regiments of office-seekers and office-holders from the first hour of President LINCOLN's nomination downwards. Scores of its hangers-on are in office to-day, and cling to their posts with unyielding tenacity. *Tribune* stockholders were the loudest and most offensive claimants for fat gun contracts during Gen. CAMERON's occupancy of the War Office. And Secretary STANTON's refusal to ratify some of these contracts is known to be one of the main causes of the persistent assaults of the *Tribune* on the present Secretary of War.

What we asserted as having taken place at the caucus on Monday was simply true. A majority of those who attended that caucus were of opinion, that there ought to be a qualification attached to the extension of the suffrage to the negroes of the District; and if the Democrats had subsequently voted according to their presumed convictions, qualified suffrage would have been the decision of the House.

PEANUTS AND POLITENESS; OR A WORD TO YOUNG WOMEN.—Many native and foreign writers have spoken in praise of the independent character of American women, and with perfect justice. We believe in the excellence of the trait, and would encourage it. But there are some points upon which *some* young women—not you, beautiful reader—may be aided, so that elegance and independence may each adorn and illustrate the other. Now peanuts are an institution. They are everywhere to be seen. The soft music of their "scrunching" is perpetually present. The crackling carpet of their jerked-away jackets invites the tread of thousands, and beauty's hands and pearly teeth are busy with their breakings. Oh happy peanuts, though with rifled hearts. Like one who died "of a rose, in aromatic pain," your departure is delicious—you are loved of the angels and are gone!

No, not gone; that is, not altogether, for the angel has been untidy, and, as would not have happened at home, the sweeper must be swift. The fairy has fled, leaving behind her a "fairies' ring"—of shucks. And the public room or public conveyance desolated by her departure is left to muse on good manners. We say manners, but not for "a wilderness of monkies" would we accuse anybody in the world of bad manners. In point of fact, how dare we? But other people might do so, and be so ill-mannered as to be ill-natured—they do it; we have heard them. Only, as everything the dearest portion of creation does must of necessity, and by the very order of nature, be right, we think we shall try and learn to be as careless and give as much trouble as we can when we invest our superfluous cash in pints of peanuts.

Prize Money.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have lately read in the columns of the TIMES a statement of prize money distributed to the Atlantic and the Western Gulf Squadrons, and also the proceedings in Congress looking to an allowance of prize money to the destroyers of the rebel ram *Albemarle*, but I have looked long and in vain for some substantial recognition of the services of those gallant men who won for the country the greatest and most important naval battle of the late war, resulting in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip and the city of New-Orleans, with the entire destruction of the enemy's fleet concentrated for the defence of that, to them, most vital part of that section of the so-called Confederacy.

All who were concerned in that affair recollect with what exultation and pride the result was received at the North, and felt highly gratified at the appreciation of their labors.

It undoubtedly was a glorious affair for all concerned, winning unqualified encomiums from the officers and men of the English and French men-of-war on that station at the time. It was a battle without parallel in naval history, and nothing but the utmost daring and determination could have succeeded. But glory is one thing and bread and butter is another. Glory will not fill empty pockets a[illegible] [illegible]machs.

When one reads the long list an[illegible] [illegible]rge amount of prize money distributed to vessels which actually ran no risk in acquiring it, it does not bring very soothing feelings to the hearts of those men whom Admiral PORTER so aptly compliments in his report, calling them "iron hearts cased in wooden ribs." These men who so unflinchingly faced that terrible hail of iron, and who looked into the very "portals of hell," gaining so many millions in value to their country receive no pecuniary reward, while others, who probably never smelt powder, are richly rewarded.

If, under existing laws in relation to prize money, nothing is due to the fighting portion of our navy, would it not be appropriate for Congress to enact a relief bill rewarding in some tangible form the men who gain victories, and will not some public spirited Congressman, looking at justice for the deserving, place such a bill before it.

JACKSON.

Goods for the Freedmen.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 19, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Freedmen's and Union Commission on Friday shipped sixty boxes of clothing and school books for the South, for the benefit of the suffering refugees and freedmen. These goods, mostly partly-worn clothing, valued at five thousand dollars, were all contributed by the benevolent public. A portion of this shipment is sent to the Industrial schools at Richmond, Charleston and Savannah; another portion (five boxes) to the Asylum for Aged and Infirm Women in New-Orleans; another portion to relieve the miseries of the hundreds who are afflicted with the small-pox in Athens, Ga. Other lots are designated for Alabama, East Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, where they will be gladly received, as they are urgently needed. Other shipments are to follow soon, and our friends are requested to continue their benefactions. Clothing to be sent to No. 76 John-street, and money to No. 69 Nassau-street.

GEO. H. ALLEN,
Agent Freedmen's and Union Commission.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

Election of a United States Senator—Interesting Reminiscences.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Dec. 18, 1865.

The great event of the last month in this section of the country was the election of CORNELIUS COLE to the United States Senate for six years, to succeed Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGAL. The success of Mr. COLE has more than usual significance; and a statement of the circumstances, present and remote, under which it was achieved, will interest a large class of readers at the East, consisting of traveling Californians and of many others who knew Mr. COLE as a Representative from this State in last Congress.

During several years past there have been serious feuds and divisions in the Republican-Union party of this State. When WM. M. GWIN's last term as United States Senator expired, the most prominent and most popular candidate for the succession was TIMOTHY G. PHELPS, formerly of your State, but for many years a resident of California, where, first as a merchant and afterward as a well-to-do farmer, he won public respect and confidence in a marked degree. This confidence had been manifested by his election to Congress, on the same ticket with A. A. SARGENT—the latter owing his nomination, also, entirely to the influence of Mr. PHELPS, having himself been overridden by a local faction, and for the time ruled out of position as a standard-bearer of his party. In recognition of this service, Mr. SARGENT volunteered to pledge his support to Mr. PHELPS for the U. S. Senate, knowing as he did that the prominent friends of the latter had already determined to hold him in readiness for that position, as the most acceptable candidate before the people.

PHELPS and SARGENT proceeded to Washington. While engaged in their Congressional duties the Senatorial election came on. The success of Mr. PHELPS had seemed a foregone conclusion. When too late it was discovered that Mr. SARGENT, forgetting his obligations and his volunteered pledge to Mr. PHELPS, had used the power afforded by his Congressional position to organize a formidable movement in his own behalf for the Senatorial nomination. This was considered by Mr. PHELPS' friends as an act of treachery. While they fully conceded Mr. SARGENT's right to be a Senatorial candidate originally, they were incensed by his intrigue to that end, after volunteering a promise which lulled the friends of Mr. PHELPS to security, and led them to rely implicitly on the proffered coöperation of one who thus became a formidable competitor for the coveted place. The result was, that when the election came on, the Republican-Union strength was nearly equally divided between PHELPS and SARGENT, JOHN CONNESS holding a balance of power consisting of a paltry number of votes. In the course of the struggle which ensued, Mr. PHELPS' friends—having reason to suspect that a bargain was being consummated which would secure to SARGENT the requisite number of votes—carried nearly their entire vote over to CONNESS, as they said "to punish treachery by defeating its purpose."

In this way JOHN CONNESS obtained the seat which he now holds. One of the least popular men in the Union ranks, he achieved success by the votes of many persons who, except under the circumstances named, would not have cast their suffrages for him as a candidate for any place even of far less dignity and power. Nevertheless, he became the Senator. Here opened to him a field in which, had he been wise, he might have overcome his personal unpopularity, and made himself a permanent political power in the State. Betrayed by an over-estimate of his personal abilities and his political strength, he threw his opportunity away. Always self-willed, imperious, overbearing, dictatorial and vindictive, he openly declared that he would crush all who opposed him. To differ with him in the slightest matter of policy or opinion, was to be his enemy. Conciliation and toleration were words expunged from his vocabulary. Going to Washington, his first success was won in defeating the appointment of Mr. PHELPS to be Collector at San Francisco, and securing that of a person who never had the slightest claim upon the Union party of California, and who was subsequently removed with significant suddenness. From that day to the present the conviction has been growing more and more fixed in the California public mind, that their new Senator made false notions of personal interest the prime rule of his public action. His appointments generally proved unpopular and ill-advised. This was natural, because Mr. CONNESS sustained no one who would not be his pliant servitor, and men of character necessarily declined to hold office under such conditions, whether express or implied.

In the meantime Hon. F. F. LOW had assumed the Gubernatorial chair of California, to which he was elevated by a majority greater than was ever before given to any candidate for that position. A gentleman of high personal character, good financial standing, and of kind and genial temperament and manner, Gov. LOW entered office with a popularity nearly unbounded. Naturally his legion of friends looked into the early future and expected to see him step next into the United States Senate. Few Union men in the State at that time would have hesitated to present him as their first choice for these new honors. But in a little time it became apparent that he had fallen under the controlling influence of Mr. CONNESS. He made appointments in many cases of men not the best fitted by ability or by popular regard for the positions to which assigned, and repudiated the higher claims of others—in either case simply because Mr. CONNESS so desired. From the hour when the public began to believe that the Governor was yielding to the dictation of the Senator, the popularity of the former began to wane and continued steadily to decline.

Thus matters stood last Autumn when our new Legislature was about to be elected. The feud between the Conness and anti-Conness wings of the Union party had by this time taken definite shape—the Senator's opponents claiming that unless his proscriptive and selfish policy should be repudiated by them, the Union party would inevitably give way and be displaced by the old line Democracy (always pro-slavery in our State,) as soon as the war pressure should be removed from the hearts of loyal men. The issue was sharply defined in the Legislative campaign. At the primary elections there were two tickets run. One, backed by all the Federal and State patronage, supported Gov. LOW for Senator as the candidate of Mr. CONNESS, and the other squarely opposed his pretensions on the same ground. The issue could not have been more distinctly made if Mr. CONNESS had been personally in the field. The result was a Waterloo defeat of the Low-Conness tickets—a fact so clearly recognized that Mr. LOW formally withdrew from the field. It is due to him to say that he always denied that he was a tail to the Senator's kite; but he realized that the *suspicion* that he was had destroyed him; and he refused to brave popular sentiment or to stand in the way of the evidently-needed new movement to harmonize the Union party. His withdrawal in a measure restored public confidence in him, and before the Legislature assembled he again became quite a formidable competitor for the United States Senate, it being understood in the meantime that he had squarely repudiated the policy of Mr. CONNESS, and that especially in his message would he sustain the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON—CONNESS having been consorting with the Radicals thus far on that question, and quite failed to pledge his support to the National Administration.

His lost opportunity, however, could not be recovered. The three or four men elected to the Legislature as Conness men would support him, because as they said they could not afford to follow the fallen fortunes of their old leader any longer. Beside these, Mr. LOW had a strong body of supporters who never had had anything against him but his affiliation with the Senator—an affiliation which they had feared would perpetuate a ruinous policy if the Governor should be sent to Washington as the colleague of Mr. CONNESS. The result proved that while Mr. LOW could command nearly enough votes to nominate him, he could not control quite enough for the work. The next strong candidate was our old friend A. A. SARGENT, who had about thirty votes, chiefly from the northern and mining section of the State. A third candidate was CORNELIUS COLE, who really had only a dozen or fifteen votes upon which he could rely. His main strength consisted of the fact that he was an honorable and capable gentleman who had served his constituents faithfully in Congress, who was hated by CONNESS because he would not bow knee to BAAL, and who was defeated for renomination by an unsuspected intrigue of that Senator's friends. Between Messrs. COLE and CONNESS, the feeling was one of intense dislike and sharp antagonism. Before leaving us for Washington last November, the Senator's last injunction to his friends was, "anybody for MCDOUGAL's successor but CORNELIUS COLE!"—yet COLE meets him at Phillippi after all. Before going into caucus, Gov. LOW becoming satisfied that he could not be nominated, obeyed the clearest dictates of wisdom and of the popular sentiment against CONNESS, by carrying his strength bodily over to Mr. COLE. Mr. PHELPS who had already deferred his claims to those of the Governor, did the same thing. This left but two competitors in the field and COLE was nominated on the first ballot by 60 votes to 31 for SARGENT—no Conness man getting a vote.

It is to be hoped now that Mr. CONNESS will bow to the inevitable popular decree, and strive to put him-

self en rapport with the sentiment of our Union party. If any one doubts what the decree is, let him peruse the following extract from the *American Flag*. Though that journal is one of very limited circulation, and not the most reputable character, it is good authority in the present instance, having been started by its present owner and editor especially as the organ of Mr. CONNESS. Referring to the election of Mr. COLE, that sheet says, with more truth than dignity:

"The greatest feature of the triumph, perhaps, is the crushing blow which it gives to the meddlesome Conness faction. Mr. CONNESS has been stricken by the selection of Mr. COLE. It is a catastrophe to him, and no good man will regret it. Has any friend of the Senator in Washington employed the telegraph to tell him of his misfortune in the nomination of COLE? Let him know it quickly—and how well it will fit his assurance to President LINCOLN and his Cabinet they 'the man COLE' would never return to Washington to interfere with him in Congress! The respectable people of California may rejoice that Mr. COLE will return to Congress with a longer Senatorial term than the little confusionist has, and all the men who stand as the personified Senatorial failures in this contest may reckon up their losses sustained by their improper attempts, and we hope that they will be morally profited by the lesson which the occasion teaches."

The *Evening Bulletin*, (Independent Union in politics,) in referring to the same subject, goes into no abuse of Mr. CONNESS, but says:

"The nomination of Hon. CORNELIUS COLE last evening by the Union caucus at Sacramento, and his election as United States Senator by the Legislature to-day, mark a new phase in California politics. For the first time almost since the organization of the State Government, the Legislature has assembled and proceeded directly to prepare for the election of a Senator, without entering into numerous corrupt trades for the succession, and for parceling out most of the offices within the gift of the people for years to come. It is believed Mr. COLE obtained the nomination of the Union caucus by a straightforward course, and without making any trades binding him to do things derogatory to the character and independence of a United States Senator. By his election to that high position a troublesome element has been disposed of, leaving the Legislature free to proceed with the ordinary labors of legislation. After all the efforts to trade away the support of the San Francisco delegation, which took place prior to the last election—the large amounts of money expended, public journals subsidized, &c.—the selection of a Senator has been apparently uninfluenced by any such appliances. The men resorting to the use of money and corrupt bargain and sale only have been defeated. It would be almost superfluous to say that the people are pleased, and hail the result in this case as the harbinger of better times.

All those persons who are acquainted with the antecedents of Mr. COLE, both politically and otherwise, have the utmost confidence in his stability and honesty of purpose. He was a Republican from an early date, and his political status has never been in the least equivocal. It may therefore be safely assumed that he will not abandon the party with which he has heretofore acted, when his services shall be needed upon some important measure to advance the interests of his country and constituents. We hear no one speak of the election of Mr. COLE except in terms of commendation; even many who ardently favored the election of opposing candidates, some of them persons who received money for advocating the claims of rivals, are forced to praise his integrity and honesty of purpose. For once, it appears as if the political creed of California was about to be changed, and that the old and homely adage, 'honesty is the best policy,' was to be substituted for 'the end justifies the means.'"

Mr. COLE, I believe, is a native of New-York State, and, if I mistake not, read law in the office of Senator SEWARD. In Congress his modesty, no less than his integrity and ability, won him the respect and confidence of his associates. It is safe to say that many an old colleague will hail his return to Washington, crowned with new honors, with heartiest pleasure. It is understood that he goes to the seat of Federal Government early next Spring to represent the necessity of many essential changes in Federal administration in California. If the national authorities listen to and heed his suggestions, it will be well for us and for the administration. If they persist in riding us as heretofore at the dictation of the sitting Union Senator, one or two more State elections will probably be sufficient to restore the "chivalry" to their old time-power over us.

WEYBOSET.

NEW-JERSEY.

Why the State was Copperhead during the War—Curious Revelations of the School Reports—What the Union Party had to Fight Against.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1866.

The installation of MARCUS L. WARD in the gubernatorial chair of New-Jersey, which took place yesterday at Trenton, was quite properly made the occasion of a very considerable military and civic display on the part of the friends of the incoming administration. For these ceremonies have, in a certain way, a national interest, like the election which preceded them, and made them possible. It was felt all over the country that there was not merely a Governor to be inaugurated, but also a new policy. From some inexplicable or rather ill-understood cause, New-Jersey throughout the war was in sympathy with the rebellion. Its Legislature refused to its citizen-soldiery the right of the ballot-box, prevented the passage of resolutions indorsing the war, stifled the Constitutional Amendment, and in many other ways obstructed and discountenanced the success of our arms. The dominant railroad quarreled and litigated with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, because, at the request of the Secretary of War, that corporation ventured to carry men and army stores on to Washington, when the Camden and Amboy rolling stock was insufficient for the military exigencies. The dominant party denounced our soldiery as "LINCOLN hirelings," and did their pretty little utmost to discourage enlistments in both departments of the service. North of the Potomac, from 1860 to 1864, the danger was not Maryland, nor Delaware, but New-Jersey. It is not unnatural, therefore, that in view of the recent political revolution, public attention should be attracted to the pageantry of the inaugural.

Can any one, however, explain why the politics of New-Jersey were so crooked, wrong-headed and persistently Southern through all the years of the war? Undoubtedly one reason for it is that the controlling politico-railroad organization was under the direction of men whose marriage alliances and avowed sympathies lead them to take South-side views. Another circumstance conducing to it, is found in the fact that slavery ceased in New-Jersey by legal enactment at a very recent period, while until the passage of the Constitutional Amendment there were still "men held to bondage" within her borders. But the most remarkable illustration of the affinity of New-Jersey with the South is to be discovered in the striking similarity of their common-school systems. The difference between free labor and enforced labor has had perhaps no test so unerring and satisfactory as the relative regard paid for the elementary branches of education under the operation of the two opposing theories. Even in that simplest criterion, that of reading and writing, the South has hitherto exhibited a notable deficiency when contrasted with the Free States. Thus, in nine of the principal States that embarked in the rebellion only one in thirteen of the native white population over twenty years of age was possessed of either of these accomplishments. South Carolina, with a population of over 715,000, had but 16,840 children in her public schools. Virginia, with an aggregate population of over a million and a half, had but 56,743 children under instruction. These facts are, however, so well known that they do not require statistical enforcement. But though every one is aware that the advanced views of the North with reference to the labor question have been accompanied by an equal progress in matters of intelligence and general education, yet every one does not know how far behind her sister States New-Jersey has been in this particular. The following exhibit of school attendance in four States, with the average of all the Free States, will help to a better comprehension of the true condition of the case:

In Vermont	15 out of every 16
In Massachusetts	5 out of every 7
In New-York	8 out of every 10
In New-Jersey	12 out of every 19
School attendance North	10 out of every 13

These figures are wholly inadequate to explain what New-Jersey has been brought to under the Democratic rule. To do this it will be necessary to consult the official school reports. Through the kindness of the Assistant Secretary of State, JOSEPH HALL, Esq., we have been put in possession of the reports of the School Superintendent from 1860 to 1864 inclusive, and we question whether there ever found its way in print a more startling exhibition of ignorance, stupidity and wide-spread contempt for all the details of popular education.

We propose to give the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES the benefit of some of the facts that these documents contain, that they may obtain a more adequate estimate of the nature of the opposition which the Republican party had to encounter, and may better comprehend the great significance of its final success.

At the very time that the members of the Legislature which defeated the Constitutional Amendment were being elected, the several town superintendents were sending in their returns of school attendance for the current year. In the school report for 1864 we find a condensed tabular statement of the results thus obtained. By this it appears that out of 198,767 children between the ages of 5 and 18, only 28,781 were in the habit of daily attendance upon school, while about 50,000 are represented as not having availed themselves of the school privileges to the smallest extent! When we turn from this broad summary to the town districts we come face to face to a still more appalling array of facts. Below we give a brief list as an illustration:

	Children between 5 and 18.	Children attending four quarters.
Hackensack, Bergen County	1,856	78
Centre, Camden County	410	10
Washington, Camden County	420	25
Caldwell, Essex County	777	53
Hoboken, Hudson County	2,237	10
West Amwell, Hunterdon County	306	5
Kingwood, Hunterdon County	559	21
Raritan, Hunterdon County	991	25
Morris, Morris County	1,607	21
Roxbury, Morris County	952	30
Bridgewater, Somerset County	1,416	17
Hardystown, Sussex County	614	26
Sandystown, Sussex County	485	32
Independence, Warren County	609	36
Oxford, Warren County	739	21
Howell, Monmouth County	952	48
Holmdel, Monmouth County	406	20
Union, Union County	500	61

Every one of these townships gave their vote for THEODORE RUNYON last November.

It may be objected to this exhibit that the private schools are not taken into account. Of course this is a modifying circumstance, but the argument, proving a general listlessness on the part of the recently governing class in reference to the value of elementary instruction, rests on more than one leg. For instance, the money estimate set upon teachers is a fair test. We are well aware that public instructors are a drug on the market, and that their salaries are always lower than that of the other professions; but the peculiarity of New-Jersey, under the Democratic *regime*, is, that as the cost of living increased during the war, the allowances made to the teachers actually decreased, dollar for dollar.

	Male Teachers.	Female.
Thus in 1860 the average by counties was	$391	$230, gold 100
In 1862 the average by counties was	380	222, gold 215

Taking the counties separately, we find that the following rates ruled:

	1860.	1862.
Bergen (male teachers)	$389	$350
Monmouth (male teachers)	342	339
Sussex (male teachers)	282	278
Union	536	476
Hudson	718	690

So that, no matter how much difference existed in the original ratio of payment, the salaries were invariably cut down just at the time that all the necessities of life were taking flying leaps upward!

Quitting the region of bare figures and turning to the body of the report, we have afforded us an opportunity to study the effect of the system from the standpoint of the State Superintendent and his local assistant.

Says Mr. RICORD, in commenting upon the disposition, in some quarters, to get cheap instruction:

"I have sometimes been applied to for a teacher by the trustees of a district school. 'What kind of a teacher do you wish?' I have inquired. 'Well, we've got a small school in our *deestrict*, mostly all little children that might get along with most any one; we'd like to have a fair sort of a teacher, if we could get one; but we don't raise much money in our *deestrict*, and I suppose we'll have to put up with what's to be had."

The article that they do put up with will be surmised from the following:

"There is an academy in one of the districts, in which Latin and Greek are taught; but it is a rare thing to find a good grammarian among the teachers of our common schools. Good algebraists are seldom found among the teachers of our academies here and in Pennsylvania. It is not long since a teacher of mathematics and the learned languages asked me very innocently if it did not require a knowledge of the differential calculus to solve diophantine problems."

And from the subjoined extract of the Wantage Superintendent:

"The teacher put on her sweetest smile and said, 'She was much ashamed of her pupils, as she had labored hard to teach them how to act before folks, but some folks never would larn nothin.' I then told her to go on with her recitations, and not let my presence interfere with her programme of exercises. The first thing in order was geography. I listened very attentively until the question, 'What large city on Long Island opposite New-York' was asked; this seemed too much for the young idea; he named several towns without success, and finally the teacher said: 'B. N., don't you know what B. N. stands for?' 'Oh, yes,' said the boy, 'Boston.' 'Well,' said the teacher, 'any one *ort* to know where Boston is.' Now, this teacher did not actually know whether Boston or Brooklyn was the city in question, and she confined herself to the text book during the whole recitation, and this very teacher was praised and lauded by two of the trustees as the best teacher they had known for a long time. I suppose they praised her from the fact that she was propagating mischief, and sowing the seeds of vice and immorality for the mere pittance of seven dollars per month, she boarding herself."

Another superintendent, rather more charitable, naively remarks that "In a teacher, perfection at fifteen or twenty dollars a month is hard to be had."

Still another, speaking of the corps of teachers under his control, somewhat singularly adds:

"The number of female teachers is three, and all are adults, but not past the meridian of life. The general character of the teachers is good, and *their morality I have endeavored to be cautious about ascertaining.*"

Most of the gentlemen whose reports we have thus far quoted from are disgusted with the state of things. But there is another class who groan over "the impulsive ideas of this progressive age," or rejoice that they "have carefully guarded against an undue spasmodic action," or rave against "that great hot-bed of teachers, New-England," or, as they sometimes phrase it,

"That foreign traveling class of pedagogues which infested this part of our State in times past."

One cause of the inefficiency of the teachers is explained by the accompanying extract:

"There are offices which a man may fill with great credit, even if he be ignorant of the rules of grammar and arithmetic, but in a town superintendent, a knowledge of these and of all the branches of a common English education, is absolutely indispensable.

* * * * * * *

It may be objected that in a good many towns and villages nobody would be found sufficiently prepared to discharge the duties of town superintendent in the manner indicated. But this is also true in regard to the trustees, *many of whom are so illiterate as to be unable to spell the names of the places where they reside correctly*. It is true there are three trustees: so much the worse for it. Ignorance multiplied does not make knowledge."

The intellectual qualifications of some of the town superintendents are illustrated by the subjoined passages:

"*The most difficulty* to contend with is the too frequent changes of teachers; from this fact I have been unable to receive proper reports from any of the nine districts in this township.

"I have received six of GUYOT's maps, and have delivered all but one. One of the trustees of that district was so well pleased with it he did not want it delivered until they repaired their school-house, *so it might not be soiled, is why it was not delivered.*"

But the great difficulty is that the people themselves are indifferent, or something worse. One of the superintendents thus sharply puts it:

"It cannot be denied though that as the cause of education progresses many, too many, are found throwing obstacles in its way, who shudder at the idea of children knowing more than parents did at the same age, and for aught one knows grieve for a return of 'the good old days,' when a man who had any learning was esteemed a wizard or knave, 'fit to be hung with his pen and ink horn about his neck,' when the knowledge which a woman possessed beyond her own house was perhaps limited to knowing what dress her neighbor last wore in public, or what scandal she had committed; when folks could read their mother tongue and the Choctaw bible with equal fluency, and to whom the mysteries of common writing were puzzling as Egyptian hieroglyphics."

Another is anxious that the people should

"Be aroused to feel the momentous importance and value of the education of our children. If they felt this aright they would readily furnish money to command first-class talent in our teachers, and would be content with nothing less. If parents felt this as they should, I would not be obliged to make the painful report, that out of 652 children, only 170, on an average, have been regular daily attendants upon our schools; that only 11 have attended the whole year; that 114 have attended less than three months, and that 250 have not been in our schools at all. For the credit of our township, I hesitated to call attention to such a statement as this; *but, on looking over the last annual report of the State Superintendent, the same state of things appears to exist very generally over the State.*"

And from Shrewsbury comes this bit of quiet humor:

"It is undoubtedly true, what fine writers and orators have so often told us, that we live in an 'age of progress;' progress in government, progress in civilization, progress in arts and sciences, progress in everything that elevates us in the scale of humanity and inclines us more to the attributes of an All-wise Creator. In the general progress of the age, however, I may stop to note an exception. There is no progress in the public schools of Shrewsbury township. For the past two years it is undiscernable that they have advanced one step forward. Nor is it the fault of the teachers. They are quite as efficient as could be expected on a salary of seventy-five to a hundred dollars a year. The difficulty rests with the people. The people will not take an interest in the matters of education, but sleep on, a twenty years' sleep, at the end whereof they hope to find that, like Irving's Dutch Burgomaster, prosperity has reigned in spite of them."

The condition of the school-houses, under Democratic misrule, would be incredible if not substantiated by the official reports.

Says one writer:

"We have not one good school-house in the township. It is a scandalous shame to send children to such hovels as you will find all over this county, called 'school-houses.' And the 'school-houses' are generally built right in the road, without any playground or shade-trees. I have lived and traveled in thirteen different States, and I have never found as poor school-houses in any other place, as I find in Northern New-Jersey."

Another speaks of

"The cramped and crippled desks, backed and backless seats, riddled windows and doors, floors strewn with dirt, and yawning with rifts and chinks, walls and ceilings naked, mutilated, begrimmed and sooty with charcoal sketches, surrounding and overhanging a stifling compound of dust, ashes, nutshells, cores, half-munched fragments, carbonic acid, quids and saliva, reeking beneath them."

A third begins in a more hopeful vein:

"Some schools from which I turned in disgust during my first visitation, I now point to with a little pride; and teachers who formerly kept the black-board in the woodhouse, and thought what few maps they had very pretty window-curtains, are zealously and effectively acquiring the use of these valuable auxiliaries. There are in my township twenty-two school-houses, six very good, eight fair, and the remaining eight horrible, where the floors are broken through, and the children cluster in the corner during rainstorms, and shiver as the wintry blasts whistle through. Our township being mainly an agricultural one, there is no lack of play grounds, and it is rare to see a school-house lot surrounded with a fence, unless some careful farmer has fenced it out from his grain-fields. With one exception, there has been no attempt at ornamentation, either within or without the school-house, and this one deserves mention, from the fact that the liberal-minded patrons, after holding the old house as a memento of their youthful days, so long as it could stand upon the posts given to it by the hardy old men of eighty years ago; and when it could no longer stand, the patrons put their hands deep in their pockets and drew forth lavishly, and upon the old site may now be seen a school-house that would be an ornament to any rural school district. Paint, being a taxed article, is scarce, while mats and scrapers are still more scarce; floors answer for spittoons, and they are well used by teachers and pupils; furniture, rude and sadly cut up; there is a middling supply of black-boards and *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary*; stoves for burning wood are nearly universal, and ventilation is complete, though unpatented, viz.: through broken windows, dilapidated doors, roofs and knot holes."

The State School Superintendent, in 1860, alluded to another deficiency:

"But the most remarkable tendency to barbarism observable among us is in the construction, or rather non-construction of school-house ——. While it is the duty of every parent, before sending his children into the highway, to cover them with suitable clothing, the obligation upon him to use every other means in his power to guard them against vice and immodesty is equally binding; but if any reliance may be placed upon the information which I have been able to collect in regard to the surroundings of district school-houses, there is great reason to fear that some communities are in imminent danger of lapsing into positive heathenism. That 513 school-houses in the State of New-Jersey have no suitable water-closets attached to them for both sexes, is a fact calculated to startle any one whose knowledge of human nature extends beyond the nursery walls. Positively 513 pig-pens, whose inmates of either sex run grunting into the woods, the bushes and the fence-corners, learning to expose their nakedness without shame, and to practice all manner of indecency without a blush. I should be an unfaithful public servant were I to neglect this opportunity to call attention to so scandalous an evil, for while legislation may not be able to suppress it, just indignation, with the finger of scorn pointed at those who tolerate it, may."

We might continue on indefinitely in these quotations from the different reports, many of which overrun with humor, quaint suggestions and ludicrous blunders in syntax, but sufficient have already been given to show from this side-aspect the remarkable points of affinity between New-Jersey during the Democratic supremacy and the South. It was from this confidence in the wide-spread ignorance of the people that the Runyon party at the last election strenuously ignored and sometimes denied the fact that the President favored the Constitutional Amendment. And it was against this ignorance that the Republicans had to make their fight in each succeeding campaign. They had the double work of first educating the people and then converting them. That they should have been able to gain 21,000 votes in three years, in the midst of such difficulties is a sterling proof of their faithfulness to the cause of human progress. Under the new administration we may very confidently assert that a change will speedily take place in the present school system. Nothing has kept New-Jersey from being one of the richest States in the Union but its political Bourbonism, and we anticipate vast results, if there be no reaction, from its present healthy indications of progress.

The Constitutional Amendment—Proceedings in the House.

In the House of Assembly of the New-Jersey Legislature, on Wednesday, June 17, Mr. LATHROP, (Republican,) of Burlington, introduced a joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery, which was read twice, by a suspension of the rules, and its final reading made the order for the afternoon, when its consideration was resumed. The language of the resolution is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, That the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, by a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, to the several State Legislatures, be and the same is hereby, upon the part of this Legislature, ratified, and made a part of the constitution of the United States of America, said amendment having been approved on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1865.

Mr. PRICE, of Essex, (Dem.,) explained his reasons for voting in favor of the resolutions. He quoted an opinion of Mr. CALHOUN, sustaining the right to amend the constitution, and said he had given days and nights and weeks to the study of this question, and he trusted he had come to a wise conclusion. He believed there could be no other honest conclusion; and, as a young man just entering upon active life, he was careful to do nothing that would blot his record, politically or otherwise. He indorsed Mr. CALHOUN's conclusion, and should vote for a measure which is demanded by policy as well as principle. He said he was sustained by the convention that framed the constitution, and justified by the great commentators upon it, including Justice STORY. My opinion (said Mr. PRICE) is formed from unexceptionable teachings; the platform of my party and the philosophy of its founders teach me the same thing. This power of unlimited amendment is an element of democracy; the framers of the constitution did not tie up their descendents by making unchangeable laws. The history of the amendment also sustains me in my opinion, which is also the settled opinion of jurists and commentators, and of our best Democratic lawyers. I approve of the course of the Democratic members of the last Legislature, for I am opposed to any amendment in times of war and public excitement. I believe there were times when the people would have changed the whole constitution if they could; but the times have changed now. As the representative of the Ninth Assembly District of old Essex, and a Democrat, believing in the principles of Democracy; after days and nights of study, after consulting the wisest and best Democratic counselors in the State, I cast my vote for the Constitutional Amendment. All I am and have I stake on the justice of my action.

Mr. LATHROP, of Burlington, (Rep.,) said that the subject had been fully and fairly presented to the State and country, and in rising to move the previous question he did not do it for the purpose of strangling debate, but it required no argument. He congratulated the State, and especially the Democratic party, on the advance that has been made on this subject, [laughter,] and he was glad his young friend had arrived at the conclusion he had just expressed, though the author of the opinion he had just quoted would have been the means of plunging the country into ruin. We stand on different grounds in advocacy of the amendment, and therefore I move the previous question.

Several Democratic members attempted to explain their views, but were pronounced out of order. Mr. ABBETT, (Dem.,) of Hudson, finally obtained permission to explain his vote. He said he did not intend to discuss the amendment; it was clear that gentlemen on the opposition side desired to force a vote without discussion, and he would not attempt to oppose the overwhelming majority they had. [Smiles on the Republican faces.] I shall vote against the resolution, because it is an utter absurdity in legislation. Last year the Legislature refused to ratify the amendment; since then it has become the law of the land. Notwithstanding this, the Secretary of State asks us to vote on what? to the constitution. We are now voting to make an amendment already made. It is now part of the constitution, and this resolution is nothing but a bare expression of opinion on the subject, to give gentlemen on the other side the *eclat* of adopting it.

Mr. BLAUVELT, of Passaic, (Rep.,) rose to a point of order. The gentleman is not explaining his vote.

The SPEAKER—The Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. ABBETT said—I see there is a disposition to prevent discussion, and will not further press my opinions; but why should gentlemen on the other side object to a full and free discussion. In courtesy to the minority they should not refuse to hear the objections.

The call for the previous question was sustained by yeas 37 to nays 15. The main question was then put on the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. WHITE, of Morris, (Dem.,) asked the privilege of explaining the reasons why he should vote for it. Permission being granted, he proceeded. "As a member of the House I desire to do right. As a Democrat I desire to be consistent. The Democratic party indorse the reconstruction policy of ANDREW JOHNSON."

Several members rose to a point of order.

Mr. HAYS, of Essex. (Rep.)—We don't want to hear about Mr. JOHNSON's reconstruction policy now. We have heard enough of that subject, and more is unnecessary.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will confine himself to an explanation of his vote.

Mr. WHITE—In voting for this amendment I obey the voice of the Democratic party, a majority of whom favor it, and I hold that *Vox Dei, Vox populi*, [convulsive laughter,] I mean *Vox populi, Vox Dei*. He should like to have said a few words more, but while he would prefer not to be in at the death of slavery, he would vote the necessary means for its decent burial.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

Yeas—J. F. Anderson, Ayres, Beesley, Blauvelt, Bodwell, Clark, Coates, Cole, Condit, *Crane*, Crozer, Custis, Dickeson, Edwards, Falkenbury, Fisher, Fort, Garrison, Green, Hays, Hill, Jarrard, Lathrop, Lee, Moore, Morris, Murphy, Nicholson, Nixon, *Price*, Ramsey, *Ruh*, Staats, *Schenck, Taylor, Thompson*, Terhune, Trimble, Tyrell, Van Wagoner, W. D. Wilson, Wolseiffer—42.

Nays—*Abbett, Davenport, Fulmer, Haring, Hoagland, W. M. Iliff, W. J. Iliff, Ward, Willever, R. H. Wilson*—10.

Absent—*D. Anderson, Bowne, Demarest, Holmes, Perrine, White, Yaeger, Young*—8.

Democrats in *Italics*.

Another Defalcation.

THE CATSKILL NATIONAL BANK THE SUFFERER.

Quite an excitement has been caused in Catskill, N. Y., by the discovery of the defalcation of Mr. JOHN A. COOKE, the Cashier of the Catskill National Bank. The fact was not known until it was announced that the directors has retired Mr. COOKE and elected Mr. VAN ORDEN in his stead. The Catskill *Recorder* says:

When this announcement was made on Tuesday it caused some comment, but Wednesday the fact was bruited about that Mr. COOK had been displaced for using a large portion of the bank's funds for private and hazardous speculations in petroleum and other stocks, and that he had conducted the affairs of the bank in such a loose manner as to permit irresponsible parties to largely overdraw their accounts. The directors, having thoroughly investigated the affair, feel sanguine of a successful issue of the institution from the clouds which at one time lowered in a threatening manner, and they aver that the stability of the bank is unshaken. They have obtained nearly or quite sufficient collateral securities to cover the defalcation, and feel able to "go on as though nothing had happened."

The customers of the Bank, though generally sharing in the belief that it will sustain a moderate loss, continue their deposits, and the bank has the entire confidence of the community, unfounded and ridiculous out-of-town stories to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. COOKE has made an assignment to his brother FREDERICK.

As near as can be learned by outsiders, Mr. COOKE has "overdrawn" the sum of about $50,000, and has permitted a supposed partner, WM. H. ROBERSON, to "overdraw" about $40,000 more. ROBERSON recently kept a little grocery store in Catskill, but went to New-York and engaged in stock speculations, with JOHN A. COOKE as his banker. ROBERSON has paid up a handsome portion of his indebtedness to the bank, and arraigned to secure the payment of the balance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

FREEDMEN IN FLORIDA.

Col. OSBORNE, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for the District of Florida, has submitted a plan to Major-Gen. HOWARD for the consideration of the government for colonizing freedmen in Florida. He suggests that the United States purchase from Florida all that portion of the State below the 28th degree of latitude, and give it a territorial form of government, none but freedmen to be permitted to buy or preëmpt lands, and each head of a family to have 80 acres.

THE IOWA SENATORS.

The President pro tem. of the Senate has received the credentials of Ex-Gov. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, for Senator until the 4th of March, 1867, and those of Secretary HARLAN for the long term, commencing at that date.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President received to-day many visitors, including a number of members of Congress.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The Navy Department has officially promulgated the decision of the Court-martial in the case of Capt. CICERO PRICE, who was recently tried on the charge of neglect of duty while in command of the United States steamer *Jamestown*, in habitually failing to transmit to the department the muster-rolls of that vessel as required of each commanding officer. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to be suspended from rank and command for two years, and to forfeit one-half of his leave-of-absence or waiting-for-orders pay for the period of his suspension. Secretary WELLES, in approving the findings, &c., says:

If the department has any hesitation in approving this sentence, it could not be caused by the severity of the punishment awarded. Neglect to comply with the regulations respecting muster-rolls and other returns has become so common as not only to embarrass the department, but cause serious injury and losses to the men. An instance occurred in this war, where a naval vessel went to sea and was lost, with all her papers, and no muster roll having been forwarded to the department, great delay and suffering has ensued among the heirs of those on board. The department regrets the necessity of bringing to trial and punishment an officer of the age and experience of Capt. PRICE. But commanding officers must understand that the laws and regulations for the protection of enlisted persons cannot be evaded. Capt. CICERO PRICE will be considered as suspended in conformity with his sentence, from this date.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

A RAILROAD BILL.

A joint resolution extending the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, was passed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, called up the bill authorizing the President instead of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint pension agents, and name the boundaries of pension districts.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, was opposed to the bill. He believed that there was no necessity for passing it, because the National Banks would distribute pension money for the use of the deposits. He asked time to bring in a substitute with this provision.

The bill was read three times and passed without amendment.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the House bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions for the year ending June, 1867, was taken up and passed.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. STEWART asked leave to call up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. SUMNER hoped that this would not be done, as he had an amendment to offer.

Mr. STEWART gave notice that he would call up the bill on Wednesdwy next.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. COWAN moved to amend by restricting the operations of the bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that this would have the effect of excluding Kentucky, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland, where there were many emancipated slaves who needed the protection of the bureau.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Dem.) said there was no reason why Kentucky should be included in the bill. Kentucky did not want the relief proposed. The freedmen were a part of her population, and would be cared for as such. He believed the States themselves could take care of the freedmen much better than the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill before the Senate was providing for a "lazzaroni" throughout the Southern States, and Kentucky wanted no such thing within her borders. The bill before the Senate could not be intended as a matter of economy. If economy was the object, it could better have been accomplished by the immediate admission of the Southern States. He did not understand what gentlemen meant when they said the war was not over. There had been no hostile forces in the field for nine months. In May last the President issued an amnesty proclamation, looking to peace and Union. This had been looked upon as too lenient to the South, but he was sorry that the President had not gone further. As it was there were thirty-five thousand exceptions to the proclamation, and among these all the misfortunes of the war would be distributed. The South lost ten thousand millions of dollars' worth of property by the war, and he thought they deserved it as a consequence of engaging in the war; but was not this punishment enough? In conclusion, Mr. GUTHRIE said there was no reason in the world why Congress should send officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to regulate the relations between the citizens and freedmen of Kentucky. He was sorry to see the spirit that was manifested in Congress towards the Southern people, for he believed these people were honest and sincere in their professions of willingness and anxiety to return to the Union.

Mr. POMEROY was glad to hear from Mr. GUTHRIE an admission that the Constitutional Amendment rendered null and void all slave codes and laws relative to slavery.

Mr. GUTHRIE said that was his opinion and that of a very able lawyer of Lexington, from whom he had received a letter on the subject.

Mr. POMEROY continued his remarks, stating that he would do nothing to the Southern States for revenge, but only for security in the future.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

New-York City Bounties.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1866.

During the year 1864, when the cause of the Union imperatively demanded a large increase of our army, and the retention of the vast number of disciplined soldiers whose terms of enlistment were about to expire, vigorous efforts were made to meet the President's calls for troops without recourse to the unpopular resort of drafting. Every State put forth its best energies, and offered large inducements of money, especially to veterans, who had the privilege of accrediting themselves to such localities as they might select—the place so selected to receive due credit on its quota by the general government.

A large number, very many of whom belonged to the regular army, reënlisted, and were accredited to the quota of New-York City and County. Of these, some six thousand, who availed themselves of their furloughs to pass through New-York, presented themselves in person, and although the Committee of Supervisors denied that the city had held out any inducements to veterans to reënlist, they nevertheless did vote to pay them, and expended, for this purpose, of the appropriation for filling the quota, about $1,800,000.

Relying upon the good faith of the city, many others, whose homes were in the West, or on routes far wide of New-York, enjoyed their furloughs with their families, from whom the great majority had been separated for over two years, preferring to collect their bounties by mail, or at such time as it would be convenient for them to visit the city.

The sudden collapse of the rebellion was followed immediately by the dissolution of the Committee of Supervisors, leaving the final settlement of its affairs in the hands of Supervisor BLUNT.

The veterans, who had not been able to visit New-York in person without great expense and loss of time, have presented their claims to Mr. BLUNT, who refuses to order their payment, on the ground that their reënlistment was voluntary, and not made upon representations or inducements held out by the city, and that the city had no contract with them. This we understand to be the decision of the committee.

If this decision is to be adhered to, is it well that the stigma shall rest upon the great metropolis of having availed itself of the benefits of these veteran enlistments in filling its quota, and then refusing to meet the obligation thus virtually assumed? The committee, although it may not have incurred a legal responsibility, is bound, in equity and good conscience, to pay these claims. The veterans acted in good faith, and upon the knowledge that the committee had paid thousands of their comrades who had enlisted upon precisely similar information. There are two horns to this dilemma. If the committee had no contract with these men at the time of their enlistment, then they had no legal right to pay the six thousand who presented themselves; and they have improperly expended $1,800,000 of the public money. If, on the other hand, they paid some, they virtually admitted the contract with all, and they are bound to meet every obligation of this character.

The State authorities, it is understood, have urged the recognition by the city of these claims, and their prompt payment. Their number is comparatively few, and the amount required for their liquidation small.

The city will not permit its fair fame to be sullied by the action of a committee, whose economical proclivities are misapplied to withholding from soldiers their just and hard-earned bounties.

CANADA.

Reciprocity Speculations—A Rebel Arrested for Robbery.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Canadian *Trade Review* professes to know that the United States Government have consented to renew the Reciprocity Treaty if Canada will raise the provincial excise duties to the American standard, admit certain manufactures free, and enlarge the canals, the United States bearing part of the expense, the whole matter to be arranged by the respective Legislatures without a treaty.

Capt. S. S. SMITH, ex-Confederate officer, is under arrest here on a charge of robbing an old man of $4,000 in United States bonds, at Windsor, where SMITH kept a hotel.

Fatal Affray in Cincinnati—Railroad Accident—Engineer Killed.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 20.

A fracas occurred here at 6 o'clock this evening between Capt. HINE and Col. KNOTT, the proprietors of the Planters' House, in which the latter was stabbed by the former, and is not expected to survive.

The night express coming east, when near Delhi station, ran into a freight-car, and the engine and baggage-car were thrown off the track, and the engineer, CHARLES SULLY, formerly a resident of New-York, was killed.

It is intensely cold here.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The gunboat *Chicopee* has sailed for Wilmington.

Ex-Gov. WASHBURNE, of Maine, Gen. CALDWELL and Col. HALL have arrived.

Arrived steamer *Rhode Island*, also pilot-boat *Blunt*, in disabled condition, ballast having shifted.

The brig *Edith*, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, with coffee, is detained here wind bound.

FIRES.

The Disastrous Conflagration at Buffalo—Firemen Injured.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The fire last night proved more disastrous than was at first supposed. The wind commenced blowing freshly, and fanned the flames after they had been nearly subdued, causing the total destruction of the building occupied by H. UTLEY, pianos and piano goods, and ACTMAN & Co., clothing house. The building was owned by Mr. UTLEY, and cost $25,000. It was insured for $10,000. His loss on stock is estimated at about $70,000; the amount of his insurance is not known. ALTMAN & Co.'s stock was valued at $230,000, on which there is an insurance of about $100,000. Two firemen were injured by falling walls, but it is believed not seriously.

Destructive Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 19.

Two buildings on Market-street, below Fourth, occupied by clothiers, milliners, and others, were burned this morning. Total loss about $40,000, which is mostly insured.

GREAT FIRE IN SOUTH-STREET.

Total Destruction of a Cotton Warehouse—Loss About $500,000.

About 9:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the cotton and storage warehouse of MILLER & CONGER, situated at Nos. 248 and 249 South-street, between Pike and Rutger streets, and extending into Water-street, occupying Nos. 483 and 485. The firemen were speedily on the ground, and about 10 o'clock six or eight streams were playing on the burning building.

Owing to the warehouse being almost wholly filled with cotton, the flames smouldered for an hour, when the iron structure on South-street gave way and the torrent of fire burst forth. The heat and smoke at that moment was most intense, and the labors of the firemen very severe. At 11:30 P. M. the front wall of the building in South-street fell into the dock with a sudden crash, when the flames raged with still greater vigor, creating a brilliant light and causing a second alarm to be sounded bringing additional assistance.

About midnight the south wall also fell, the debris covering the lumber and laths stored in the lime-yard of ROBERT J. MURRAY, No. 487 Water-street, and half an hour later the better part of the Water-street wall of the storehouse tumbled into the street with a loud explosion, revealing the mass of burning cotton within. When our reporter left the scene, at 1 o'clock this morning, the persistent efforts of the firemen had resulted in so far overcoming the flames as to confine them to the warehouse in which they originated.

The loss on the cotton and other stock in MILLER & CONGER's warehouse, will not fall far short of $500,000, while Mr. MURRAY's loss by fire and the fall of the ruins will be about $5,000.

Commissioners PINCKNEY and BROWN were early on the scene, and remained in the vicinity of the fire until a late hour. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND was also present soon after the first alarm, and during the progress of the fire received all necessary assistance from Assistant Engineers MACKEY, ORR, SULLIVAN, EVERETT and SHERIDAN. At least fourteen streams were playing on the burning building at midnight.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of MICHAEL HERNAN, whose death was caused by injuries received in falling down stairs. From the testimony offered before the jury it would appear that HERNAN, who resided at No. 218 Cherry-street, was on the 12th inst., in the liquor store of JOHN WALSH, in Market-slip. On leaving the store a man named PATRICK WALSH followed and taking the deceased in his arms attempted to carry him down stairs. Both fell, and WALSH falling heavily on HERNAN's breast inflicted the injuries which caused his death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Ireland, fifty-one years of age, and leaves a family.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Some time since a charge of malpractice was preferred against Dr. HERMAN CAMP, No. 11 Carroll-place, by MARGARET KINNEY, residing at No. 150 East Tenth-street, and the case has been under investigation ever since at the Essex Market Court. Yesterday, while the investigation was going on, MARGARET went into the yard which divides the court-room from the jail, and swallowed about an ounce of laudanum from a tumbler. Mr. JACOB H. COHEN, an attaché of the prison, witnessed the rash act, and summoned the necessary medical aid. After administering the usual antidotes in such cases, the unfortunate girl was pronounced out of danger. Depression of spirits, caused by recent troubles, is understood to be the cause of her attempt at suicide.

SEIZURE OF SEGARS BY THE HARBOR POLICE.—WM. MCGRATH, the driver of an express-wagon, was arrested yesterday on West-street, by Officers ALLEN and NESBITT, of the Harbor Police, who found in his possession 7,090 cigars, supposed to have been smuggled. A man named SILVA was also arrested as the reputed owner. He was held to await investigation, but the driver was released. The cigars were placed in possession of the Custom-house authorities.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY BY SPIRITS.—MRS. CUTLER AGAIN ON THE STAND.—A further hearing in the matter of the robbery of ELIZA J. CUTLER, of No. 283 South Fifth-street, E. D., took place before Justice DAILEY on Saturday. This lady, it will be remembered, was robbed of furniture and money to such an extent that she was reduced from comparative affluence to absolute poverty, and she attributed the robbery to spirits. The police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, however, entertained a different opinion in regard to the matter, and after a thorough examination of the affair, they found that the only son of Mrs. CUTLER, a youth 17 years of age, and weighing 300 pounds, who is now serving out a term in the Penitentiary for larceny, was one of the principal "spirits" engaged in the robbery. It seems that young CUTLER stole his mother's furniture at various times, and sold it to different parties. At THOMAS RILEY's, No. 300 South Fifth-street, the police found the following articles: Two valuable tables, one stove, three feather beds, eight pictures, two silk dresses, one silk shawl, one broche shawl, one pair of blankets, five bed quilts and one gold watch. At GALBRAITH's, No. 285 South Fifth-street, the following articles were found: Five pictures, four ottomans, one sofa, one rocker, eight chairs, one parlor and one stair carpet, one table cover, one tidy, and about a half bushel of mantel ornaments. RILEY and GALBRAITH were arrested for purchasing stolen goods, and gave bonds to answer. Their examination before Justice DAILEY on this charge has created considerable interest, principally from the fact that Mrs. CUTLER maintains persistently that the spirits alone took the property. On Saturday she was placed on the witness stand, and cross-examined at considerable length by one of the counsel for RILEY and GALBRAITH. The following testimony was elicited:

Eliza J. Cutler, sworn: I never authorized any person to dispose of my property; I am slightly acquainted with Thomas Hatcher; I never had any conversation with him about my lost property; never offered any of my furniture for sale; never assisted to remove any of it; never told Mr. Hatcher that I had to dispose of any of it for food; never saw my son carry away any of the articles, nor never heard any noise during their removal; the first I ever knew of my loss was in December; I don't know how the articles were taken; I thought the furniture was *superstitiously* taken away; I supposed that the evil spirits would return my seven hundred dollars and furniture on a certain day; I heard of such a case before; they served a family in Jamaica that way; I thought the spirits would be honest and return my property, but they never did; I never saw them take anything; I never told Mr. Hatcher that I saw the spirits take my furniture away; (witness here remarked to counsel that this would make a nice story for the newspapers;) the spirits took my carpets; they could go no other way; the spirits pulled and hauled me about my house, and I believe they took my furniture; at night I would securely close my house, but still my property would disappear; I have done no business for two years; the mortgage on my house is foreclosed; that was caused by spirits; I never spoke to Mr. Galbraith about my affairs; my son Joseph frequently bought things for me; sometimes lambs' fries and stinking meat; [laughter;] I always gave him the money to do so; I have been reduced to a starving condition, and one time nearly died; I depended a good deal on my son's support; my relatives supported me chiefly; I have been confined to my house during the past four months, day and night; I had no shawl to go out in; they stole all my shawls.

Redirect—I was in business 27 or 28 years in Fulton Market; my husband was in the fish business; I never authorised the sale of my property; I was advised to sell some of it frequently, but refused to do so; I have seen the furniture now in the hands of the police; it belongs to me.

A further examination of the case was here postponed until the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock.

The recovered property is valued at about $1,000. The loss of Mrs. CUTLER, in money and valuables, amounts to several thousand.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—A young man named MICHAEL MOONEY was arraigned on Saturday on a charge of attempting to fire the residence of his father, corner of Union-avenue and North Second-street, E. D., early on Friday morning last. The evidence against the prisoner being conclusive, he was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions, he stated that his name was MICHAEL MOONEY, twenty years of age, a native of Ireland, reside in Brooklyn, and by occupation a hack driver. The following evidence was taken:

Michael Mooney, sworn—I reside at the corner of Union-avenue and North Second-street; defendant is my son; night before last my wife called Officer Gildersleeve to arrest him; I saw him outside the door that night trying to get in; I had the door locked; he said he would come in in spite of me; there was no one else outside but him; I asked him what he was doing; don't remember what he said in reply; can't say exactly how far it was from the house; I kept him outside about three-quarters of an hour.

Officer Gildersleeve, sworn—I arrested the prisoner; his mother called my attention to him; I asked what was the matter; Mr. Mooney said his boy was a bad one, and he would not have him in the house; for this reason the boy threatened to burn the house over his head; the prisoner was present at this conversation; I saw the burning straw; prisoner said he fired it to scare his father; the fire was kindled about a foot from the house; the house is a frame one; the fire was near enough to burn the house if it had been dry.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. H. S. ABBEY, of No. 593 Broadway, has composed and published a chant, entitled "The Offering." The words were written by Mrs. F. A. LEWIS CUSTER.

Her mirror may satisfy a lady that her dress is faultless—that all that can fascinate the eye is combined in her costume—but yet she will not consider herself irresistible until she has added the crowning charm to her attractions by sprinkling Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on her lace handkerchief.—*Portland Press.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also Supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BONACINA—WALDRON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. D. S. Brown, Mr. GEORGE M. BONACINA, late of Montreal, Canada East, and Miss ANNETTA WALDRON, late of Boston.

Boston papers please copy.

COVERLY—FANSHAW.—At No. 180 West 24th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, WILLIAM COVERLY, Jr., late of Glasgow, Scotland, and MAGGIE A. FANSHAW, of New-York.

DIED.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Jan. 18, Mrs. ANN DAVIS, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Needham, Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y.

Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

DE FOREST.—On Friday morning, Jan. 19, WILLIAM WHEELER DE FOREST, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., on Monday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

ENGS.—On Friday morning, Jan. 19, MARY C. ENGS, daughter of Philip W. Engs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the house of her father, No. 78 West 14th-st., on Monday morning, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock.

GILLESPIE.—On Friday, Jan. 19, ROBERT ALEXANDER, only child of John J. and Harriet E. Gillespie, aged 5 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 33 3d-av., Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment, by the 9¼ o'clock train Monday morning per New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

HORRIDGE.—At West Farms, on Monday, Jan. 15, of diphtheria, MARY ALICE, only daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann Horridge, aged 12 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church at West Farms.

Bolton and Manchester, England, papers please copy.

HENNESSY.—On Friday afternoon, Jan. 19, WILLIAM JOSEPH HENNESSY, aged 8 months and 22 days, youngest son of Michael Hennessy, commercial editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

His funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2 o'clock, precisely, from the residence of his parents, No. 54 Summit-st., South Brooklyn.

LEONARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 20, AGNES M., wife of George D. Leonard, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. [illegible] Adelphi-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Lenox, Mass., on Monday.

MCFARLAND.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 19, EMMA E., daughter of Alexander and the late Catharine McFarland, aged 14 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 142 West 20th-st.

[illegible].—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 19, GEORGE LE[illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Manhattan Lodge F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 East 12th-st.

RUSHMORE.—At Westbury, on Seventh Day, Jan. 20, PHEBE RUSHMORE, aged 86 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Westbury on Second Day, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Westbury Depot on the arrival of the train leaving James-slip at 11 o'clock A. M.

SCHARFF.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M., MARY CAROLINE, youngest child of Wessel and Mary C. Scharff, aged 1 year and 23 days.

Her funeral will be attended from Trinity Church, Newark, on Monday next at 4 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEAVER.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 19, BENJAMIN F. SEAVER, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Jan. 22, in Orange, at his late residence, Prospect-st., at 10½ A. M., and in Brooklyn, at the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., at 2½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WYCKOFF.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 18, NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, aged 72 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAN IMMORTAL!—ARGUMENTS FROM NATURE, Revelation, and Spirits; Foreseeing and Foreknowing; The Soul; Annihilation; A Christian Life; Shapes of Heads; Crime of a Clergyman; How to Break a Horse; Bad Habits; Dante; Heintzelman; J. Stewart Mill; Stephen Massett; The Emperor, Empress, with Men and Monkeys of Brazil. PHYSIOGNOMY—Instinct, Insanity, Individuality, Jealousy. Esop's Fables, with Illustrations; Bounty on Marriage; Woman's Beauty; Short Legs; Happy at Home; Work for Women; Kisses and Kissing. In FEB. No. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Ready Wednesday. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE, is the ONLY ONE SOLD AT LESS THAN $55. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson to use their "Feed." PRICE $25. BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE CO., 569 Broadway, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LECTURE.—A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED in the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, (between 6th and 7th avs.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, by Rev. F. G. CLARK, D. D., of the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church. Subject—*Rome and Naples.* Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. To be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—THE New-York Unitarian Association will give a course of eight Sunday evening lectures at the Cooper Institute, beginning at 7½ o'clock each evening. Second lecture, Jan. 21, *Human Nature in its Religious Capacities*, by Rev. J. W. CHADWICK. Seats free.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK under inspiration for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject: Morning—*Mesmerism and Psychology.* Evening—*Children of the Summer Land.* Seats free.

HEAVEN.—LECTURE BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES on the *Employment of Angels in Heaven*, in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening Mr. F. will give the third of his *Talks about Spiritualism.*

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.) Lecture this evening by Rev. J. C. AGER, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Nature of Miracles*; at 7½; seats free. Morning service at 11, at the same place.

THE JUDGMENT.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the General Judgment.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The following arrangements have been made for the present, by committees appointed at a recent meeting of persons friendly to forming a new Congregational Church: Public worship EVERY SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½, in the church in 41st-st., near 6th-av.; preaching by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. Sunday-school in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock; bible-class at the same hour. Lecture and conference on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, followed by a meeting at 8¾, for congregational singing. All interested in such a movement are invited to attend any of the services, or to communicate with Mr. Abbott, at the study connected with the church, on Monday Evenings, or with either of the following gentlemen:

DR. JAMES L. LITTLE,
LORENZO HIGGINS,
JAMES M. COBURN,
WILLIAM McDERMOTT,
REV. MILTON BADGER, D. D.,
SAMUEL HOLMES,
AUSTIN ABBOTT,
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL,
BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT,
WM. C. BUNN.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—An adjourned meeting of the Baptist Sunday-School Convention will be held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on 2d-av., on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Every Baptist Sunday-School in this vicinity is earnestly requested to represent itself by a delegation consisting of the Pastor, the Superintendent and five members of the school.
A. B. CAPWELL, Moderator.
WM. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.
JOHN C. BAXTER, Assistant Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—A series of Sunday evening discourses will be delivered (D. V.) in the Free Church of the Redemption, by the following distinguished clergy: Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, Jan. 21; Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, Jan. 28; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York, Feb. 4.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 14th-st. and 7th-av.—The missionary anniversary of this church will be held on SUNDAY, the 21st inst. Rev. A. E. GIBSON, of Baltimore, Md., will preach in morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Sabbath-school Juvenile Missionary Society will have missionary exercises in the body of the church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by distinguished speakers, suitable to the occasion. Other arrangements are made to make this an interesting session.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METHODISM.—The Central Centenary Committee will hold a public meeting in the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, on the evening of THURSDAY, the 25th instant. The exercises to begin at 7½ o'clock. Hon. JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa, Secretary of the Interior, will preside, and make the opening address. Addresses will also be delivered by Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D.; Rev. JOHN M'CLINTOCK, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—A CHAMPION OF SPIRITUALISM.—The late Rev. A. T. Foss, of New-Hampshire, will preach at the Temple of Truth, No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A great discussion at 3 P. M., between Orthodoxy and Spiritualists. Fee 10 cents. Public and private circles every evening at 7½ o'clock. Mediums consulted daily at the Temple.

DE KALB-AV. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Kent and Franklin avs., Brooklyn. Anniversary and reunion services are to be held on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Bishop JANES. Reunion of former pastors and members at 2 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. C. H. PAYNE. All former pastors and members of this and the old Franklin-av. Church are invited to attend. J. W. LEEK, Pastor.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF THE 14TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will hold its tenth anniversary in the church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., and Mr. MARTIN B. LEWIS, the Missionary of the Association from Minnesota. Singing by the children under the direction of LUCIUS HART, Esq.

TRINITY CHAPEL—25TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Right Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., will preach in Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock, and a collection will be made in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Chapel, on 3d-av., corner of 76th-st., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach in the Free Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., (opposite the Academy of Music) on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Services at 7½ o'clock. Usual services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Collection in support of the church. Seats free.

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The third sermon of the series will be preached by Rev. Dr. HODGE, of Princeton Theological Seminary, at the Church of Rev. Dr. Adams, Madison-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Devotional singing meeting, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms. Ladies and gentlemen cordially invited. Young Men's Bible Class every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE FIRST OF A series of discourses, drawn from the life of Joseph, will be delivered in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. L. W. OLNEY, pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ o'clock, A. M. All are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SUNDAY, 21st inst., by the Pastor, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES THE SECOND of his series of discourses on Christianity and Life, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity and Social Life.* Morning service at 10½. All are cordially invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery. The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Visitors will make short addresses to the school. Spectators are always delighted with the singing of these children.

SECOND ADVENT AND FUTURE LIFE FOR THE RIGHTEOUS ONLY.—Preaching SUNDAY at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above subjects, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.—Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach the annual sermon for this association at the church corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, when a collection will be made.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL preach in 53d-st. Baptist Lecture Room, east of 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., the opening sermon, in a course of six, on *Gospel Truth, Illustrated from the History of Esther.* Also, every evening during the week.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.—Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms. Essay by H. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq. Subject—*The Middle Path*—in amusements. Young men cordially invited. D. BOLTON BANGS, Rec. Sec.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Religious services every evening, except Saturday, at 7½ P. M.

DR. MUHLENBERG WILL REPEAT, by request, the sermon at the death of Robert B. Minturn, in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, 54th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 3½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. E. B. BOGGS, of Bedford, will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening, and Rev. M. V. STEWART, afternoon. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway. Services LORD'S DAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, of the "American Bible Union." Subject for the evening—*The Union of Christians.*

THE SIXTH IN THE SERIES OF SERMONS on "The Church" will be preached SUNDAY EVENING in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., by Rev. GEORGE D. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia. Subject—*Symbolism of Baptism.*

SPIRITUAL LYCEUM—CORNER OF 23D-ST. and Broadway, will be open SUNDAY, Jan. 21, at 7½ P. M.; discourse by HORACE DRESSER, LL. D. Subject: *The Incarnation*; text John, chap. I, verses 14 and 18, translated from the Greek. Seats free.

PREACHING AT 10 1-2—LOVE FEAST AT 2½ P. M., and preaching in the evening by F. H. BURBANK, in the Second Advent Church, No. 108 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Also, a union advent meeting a week from next Sabbath, at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

MRS. EMMA F. J. BULLENE, BY inspiration, discourses to First Society of Spiritualists, in Hope Chapel, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free; public invited. Audience select subject.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—SABBATH MORNING and EVENING discourses by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on the question—*What constitutes a gloomy theology?* Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SERVICES in the Court Room, corner of 7th-av. and 23d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Lecture for the Jews at 7½ P. M. Jews and Gentiles are invited to attend.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, EDITOR OF THE *Monthly Review*, will speak on *The Influence of the Bible upon Civilization and Progress*, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Subject at 3 P. M.—*The Cause and Cure of the Ills of Poverty.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Class-meeting and Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at 12 M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, the 21st inst., the praying band will conduct the services MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. M. STOCKMAN WILL PREACH in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 17th-st., west of 6th-av., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 300 children.

REV. W. B. SUTHERLAND WILL preach (D. V.) on SABBATH EVENING in the Charles-st. U. P. Church. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st. and Lexington-av. Rev. CHARLES E. HART, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st. There will be divine services and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—THIRTY-THIRD (33d) STREET, between 8th and 9th-avs. Preaching by Rev. Mr. TOWNLEY, late of Stamford, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—3D-AV., BETWEEN 76th and 77th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—*Joshua.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

STAPLEFORD GRANGE.

From All the Year Round.

I heard the following narrative at a dinner-party in a country-house about five miles from the place where the events referred to occurred, and it was related to me by the chief actress in it—a pretty, lady-like girl of twenty, the daughter of the rector of the parish in which Stapleford Grange is situated. I had sprained my ankle in the morning, and instead of going in to dinner with the rest of the party, was made to lie on a sofa in the drawing-room; and it was after the ladies came in from the dining-room that pretty Cissy Miles, at her hostess' urgent request, related it to me. I give it, as nearly as I can remember, in her own words.

It was the Saturday afternoon before Christmas Day, nearly two years ago, when my six brothers (all younger than myself) and I were skating on our Squire's fish-pond. We had been skating since dinner, and it was not till the wintry daylight was beginning to wane that the recollection rushed across me that I had entirely forgotten to do a commission my mother had given me in the morning. This commission was to walk to the Grange, a big farm house, and bespeak some geese for dinner on New-Year's Day. My mother had said decidedly, "Those geese must be ordered to-day, Cissy," so I knew that I should have to go; although the Grange was a mile off, although it was very cold, and darkness was coming on, and although I was terribly afraid of a big black dog which was chained up just in front of the Grange back door.

"Who'll go with me to the Grange?" I called out quickly, as this remembrance ocurred to me, sitting down and beginning to unstrap my skates. "I've forgotten all about the geese, and mamma said I was to order them to-day."

No one answered. The next day was Sunday, and it might thaw before Monday. Every boy, big or little, seemed laudably desirous of making the most of present opportunities.

"I daren't go by myself," I called out in a pathetic tone; "it would be quite dark before I got home again."

"Tell the truth, Cis," called out Charlie, a quick, good-natured boy of fifteen, "and say your'e afraid of Jip. Never mind, I'll come with you, if you must go." And he joined me on the bank, and proceeded to take off his skates.

"What'll you bet, Jim," he called out, during this operation, "that we ain't at home by a quarter to five? It's exactly four now."

"A bob," was the answer, as Jim whirled by.

"Done; and remember you dub up. Now, Cis, Come along, and I can tell you you'll have to run."

Thanks to all my brothers, I was a pretty good runner, and we sped across the squire's fields, and through the narrow lane toward the Grange, as fast as possible. When we got to the last field, which joined the farm-yard, we slackened pace a little, and when we got into the big court-yard itself, we were walking almost slowly.

"How dreadfully lonely it looks, Charlie," I said, almost with a shiver at the desolate aspect of the place, which had been a grand gentleman's house forty years ago, but had been suffered to fall almost into ruins. "I am glad I'm not Mrs. Johnson, particularly as she has no children, nor anybody to keep her company when Mr. Johnson is away."

"Well, don't you stop and prose to her for ever such a time, Cis, do you hear?" returned Charlie, good humoredly. "I want that bob of Jim's, and we've only five-and-twenty minutes to do the jaw, and get home in."

"All right," I said, and we went up to the back door.

I must try and describe a little of the geography of the Grange now.

The court-yard was a big square place, much bigger than farm-yards usually are, and it must have been an imposing entrance in the old gone by days. There were two entrances to it, the one we had come in by, leading to our village, the other exactly opposite on the other side of the court-yard, leading over a quarter of a mile of fields into the road to our market town of D. To the left hand of the court-yard was a long straight line of what had once been stables, but are now farm buildings; and to the right, the north side—a long straight line also—of the house itself.

The front door, which was exactly in the middle of the straight line, and which was flanked on either side by several windows, was now never opened; but the back door, which was the entry to a little bit of building standing almost as if it had been stuck on to the big square mansion as an after-thought, was on this Saturday afternoon standing a little ajar.

Jip did not greet us with his usual noisy welcome, and there was no sound of any sort about the place except the gabbling of some turkeys in the rear of the farm-building. I don't know that I felt any particular fear, but as we followed the path under the shadow of the old elm-trees to the half open door, a sort of oppressed feeling came over me, induced, I suppose, by the utter silence of the place, and I felt almost as if Jip's bark would have been a welcome sound. We went up and knocked at the door, and when I turned, I observed that Jip's kennel, which stood exactly opposite, in a line with the front of the house, was empty.

"Where can Jip be?" I said; "I thought they never let him loose," and I walked forward a few steps, and became aware that the dog's chain and collar were lying beside the kennel. I stood for a moment or two wondering, whilst Charlie, getting impatient at Mrs. Johnson's non-appearance, knocked again at the door. Suddenly, some marks on the flagged pathway in front of the kennel arrested my attention, and upon stooping down to look more closely, I saw that they were—drops and smears of blood.

I raised myself in sudden terror, and called Charlie, and when he came to my side and examined the pathway, we found that there was a bloody trail up to the door.

"What can it be, Charlie?" I said, in a whisper.

"I don't know," Charlie returned, thoughtfully; "poor Jip come to grief, perhaps. It's odd Mrs. Johnson doesn't come; I think I'll go on a voyage of discovery; stay here till I come back;" and he pushed the door further open.

"No, let me go too," I said, hastily, half frightened. I am a coward at the sight of blood.

"Well! don't make a row then;" and we entered the little passage together.

On the left hand was the kitchen door, which was shut, and I observed that Charlie hesitated for a moment before he put out his hand to open it. Only for a moment though; then he unlatched the door, and the bright farm kitchen was before us.

There was a big blazing fire in the grate, which showed that on the table the tea-things were set for tea; the kettle was hissing away merrily, and some tea cakes stood to keep warm on a low stand before the fire. Everything looked snug and cozy. Evidently Mrs. Johnson had prepared everything ready for tea when the farmer should return from D. market, and was now gone up stairs to "clean" herself.

I had time to make all these observations over Charlie's shoulder, before he gave a sudden start, and strode with a low exclamation to a bundle of clothes which lay at the further and darker side of the kitchen, on the smooth stone floor. A bundle of clothes it looked like, with Jip lying asleep beside it in a very strange attitude.

I shall never forget the horror of the next moment. Huddled up, evidently in the attitude in which she had fallen, lay Mrs. Johnson, with a gaping wound across her throat, from which the blood was still trickling, and Jip, with a large pool of blood near his head, lay dead beside her.

I stood for a moment, too, paralyzed with horror—such intense, thrilling horror that only any one who has experienced such a feeling can understand it—and then, with a low scream, I sank on the floor, and put up my hand to try and hide the horrible sight.

"Hush!" whispered Charlie, sternly, taking hold of my hands, and forcibly dragging me on to my feet again; "you mustn't make a sound. Whoever has done this can't be far off; you must run home, Cissy, as hard as ever you can. Come!"

He dragged me to the door, and then I turned sick all over, and tumbled down again. I felt as if I *could* not stir another step.

"It's no use. Charlie, I can't stir," I said. "Leave me and go without me."

"Nonsense! Try again."

I tried again, but it was no use; my legs positively would not move, and precious time was being wasted.

"You fool!" Charlie said, bitterly and passionately. How was a boy of fifteen to understand a woman's weakness? "Then I must leave you! It's Johnson's money they no doubt want. They wouldn't murder if they could help it, and Johnson will be back directly."

"Yes, yes. Go," I said, understanding that he wanted to fetch help before the farmer came. "I will hide somewhere."

"In the kennel there," he said, looking round quickly; "and don't stir."

He pushed me into poor murdered Jip's kennel, and then he disappeared, and I was left alone in the gathering darkness with those prostrate forms on the kitchen floor as my company, and perhaps the murderers close at hand.

I combated the faint feeling which Charlie could not understand by pinching my arms and sticking pins into them, and after a little judicious torture of this sort, the sick feeling went off, and I could think again. "I will take off my boots," I thought, after a moment. "They make such a noise and I may have to move," for already a glimmering plan had rushed across my brain of how I might warn Johnson. So I rose a little from my crouching position, unlaced them, and slipped them off. I had barely done this, when I heard the sound of voices, and the sick trembling feeling came on so strongly, that the pin torture had to be again applied. In another minute three men came out of the back door, and I could distinctly hear every word of their conversation.

"He's late, I think," said one. "If he doesn't come soon, we must go; that girl 'll be home soon. I heard the old woman tell her not to stop."

"What's it signify?" said another. "We can soon stop her mouth."

"It isn't worth so much blood, Dick," said the third. "We've only got fifty pound by this, and the farmer 'll not have more."

"He ought to be coming by now," said the first, anxiously, coming a step or two nearer the kennel. "Hallo! What's that?"

The tone made me turn sick again. Had Charlie found help already? No. The three men were standing close to the kennel, and during the moment's silence that followed the man's exclamation, I remembered that I had dropped my muff. I tried to stop the hard quick throbbing of my heart, which I felt certain they must hear, and then, as if fascinated, I raised my head from my knees—for till that moment I had been crouching at the furthest end of the kennel—and saw a hairy fierce-looking face glaring in at the entrance of my hiding-place. I tried hard not to scream, and I succeeded; but in another moment I should have fainted if the face had not been taken away. To my utter amazement, as the face disappeared, its owner said:

"I thought some one might be hiding. That's a lady's trumpery. What can it mean?"

Evidently I had not been seen, thanks to my dark dress and the gathering twilight. I breathed freely now; unless something very unforeseen occurred, I was safe.

"Some one has been here and has dropped it," a voice said quickly. "That's all on account of your cursed foolery, Dick," it went on angrily. "Why couldn't you stop at the door, as I told you?"

"Well, let's do something now," the third said, anxiously, "or we shall be having some one here."

The three men then went back into the house again, and I could hear them speaking in low tones; presently the voices grew louder, and they were evidently quarreling. In another minute they came out again, and from what I could hear, they began to search in the farm-buildings and outhouses for the owner of the muff.

"There's no one here," at last one called out. "They must have gone away again. Go to the gate, Bill, and see if anybody is coming that way."

After a moment, Bill returned to the other two, who were now standing talking in low whispers at the back of the kennel, and said:

"No, there's no one coming." And my heart sank as I thought how long it would be before succor could arrive.

"The fellow's late," one of the others said, after a minute or two; "but we had better be on the watch now. Mind, both of you, that he's down from his gig before he sees us."

They walked away along the line of house towards the other entrance by which Mr. Johnson would come; and I, thinking they had gone to take up their hiding-places, put my head cautiously out of the mouth of the kennel, and looked round.

Surely I could reach the house without being seen, I thought, and if I could but reach the big ruinous drawing-room, which commanded a view of the fields the farmer would cross, I might be able to warn him back from the fate which awaited him. I *must* warn him if I could; it was too horrible that another murder should be done.

I was out of the kennel and in the kitchen before I recollected that I should have to pass close to the murdered woman before I could gain the door leading to the hall, which I must cross to gain the drawing-room. I shuddered as I passed the table and drew near to the horrible scene; but, to my utter surprise and no little terror, Mrs. Johnson had vanished! the dark gleaming pool of blood and the dead dog were still there, but the huddled up bundle of clothes was gone.

What had they done with it? In spite of the urgent necessity there was for immediate action, I stood motionless for a minute, hesitating to cross the dimly-lighted hall. Suppose it should be there. I had never seen death before, and the thought of again seeing the dead woman looking so ghastly and horrible with that great gaping wound across her throat, was at that moment more terrible to me than the thought of her murderers' return.

Whilst I stood hesitating, a shadow passed across the first window, and, looking up quickly, to my horror I saw the three men in another moment pass the second window.

I had no time for thought. In another minute they would be in the kitchen. I turned and fled down the passage and across the hall, rushed into the first open door, which happened to be in the drawing-room door, and instinctively half-closed it behind me as I had found it. Then I glanced wildly round the bare empty room in search of shelter.

There was not a particle of furniture in the room, and it was quite empty except for some apples on the floor, and a few empty hampers and sacks at the further end. How could I hide?

I heard the footsteps crossing the hall, and then, as they came nearer, with the feeling of desperation I sped noiselessly across the room, laid down flat behind the hampers, and, as the door opened, threw an empty sack over me. I felt I *must* be discovered, for my head was totally uncovered; and I watched them fascinated, breathless from intense terror. They walked to the window, saying, "We shall see better here;" and looked out, presently all exclaiming together, "He's coming now; that black spot over there;" and, without glancing in my direction, they left the room again. I was safe but what *could* I do to save the farmer? Surely Charlie must be coming with help now, but would he be in time? *I* must try and save him, was the conviction that impressed itself upon me in a lightning thought, and as it crossed my brain I sprang to the window. All thought of self vanished then with the urgency of what I had to do. I was only eager—nervously, frantically eager—to save the farmer's life.

They say that mad people can do things which seem impossible to sane ones, and I must have been quite mad with terror and fright for the next few minutes.

Seven feet below me, stretching down the slope of the hill, was the garden, now lying in long plowed ridges, with the frozen snow on the top of each of them, and at the bottom of the garden was a stone wall four feet high. Beyond this, as far as the eye could reach, extended the snow-covered fields, and coming along the cart road to the left was Mr. Johnson in his gig.

I threw open the window, making noise enough to alarm the men if they heard it, and sprang on to the window-ledge, and then, tearing off my jacket, threw it on the ground, and shutting my eyes, jumped down. The high jump hurt my wrists and uncovered feet dreadfully, but I dare not stop a moment. I rushed down the garden, tumbling two or three times in my progress, and, when I came to the wall, scrambled over it headforemost. The farmer was just opening the gate of the field I was in, and I made straight towards him, trying to call out. But I could not utter a word; so I flew across the snow, dashed through the brook, careless that the bridge was a few feet further down, and when I rushed up to Mr. Johnson's side, I could only throw up my arms and shriek out "Murder!" just as a loud report rang out through the frosty air, and I fell forward on my face.

"And were you hurt?" I asked, as she paused.

"Yes, a little. Look, here is the scar;" and she raised the flowing fold of tarletane from her soft white arm, and pointed to a white oval-shaped scar. "I was ill for several weeks afterwards, but Dr. B. said it was from fright, not from the shot. They told me subsequently, that just as I must have reached the farmer, the men Charlie had fetched entered the farm-yard at the other side, and took the murderers unawares; but one of them, who was behind a tree near the other gate, had just caught sight of me, and had fired in revenge, and they said that if I had not thrown my arms forward, I should perhaps have been killed."

"And Mrs. Johnson?" I asked.

The girl's face became very grave.

"She was quite dead. The men had put her under the dresser, which explains why I did not see her as I passed through the kitchen, and the poor husband went away directly afterwards. The whole house is uninhabited now. Nobody will live there, and of course it is said to be haunted. I have never been there since that day, and I think I shall never dare to go there again."

The girl stopped, for the gentlemen had just come in from the dining-room, and one, tall and black bearded, who had been pointed out to me by my hostess as the Squire of Stapleford, and Cicely Miles's betrothed, now came up to her, and laying his hand on her white shoulder with an air of possession, said tenderly,

"What makes you look so flushed, Cissy? Have you been transgressing again?"

"Yes, Robert. Mrs. Saunders asked me to tell Mr. Dacre," she answered.

"And you will be ill for a week in consequence. I shall ask Mr. Dacre to write the story, to save another repetition of it. You know we wish you to forget all about it, dearest."

"It was too horrible for that," she said, simply. And then the squire turned to me and made the request, of which this tale is the fulfillment.

A LETTER FROM GOV. MORTON, OF INDIANA.—Col. HOLLOWAY received on yesterday a letter from Gov. MORTON, dated Dec. 22, and written on shipboard, when nine days out from New-York. The voyage had been very stormy to that time, and the Governor had been confined to his bed nearly all the time, after the first day. Col. HOLLOWAY has kindly furnished us the following extract from the letter:

"I have eaten but one meal on the voyage, and that was the evening I started, and I am so weak and feeble that I can scarcely stand on my feet. The voyage has done me no good, and my limbs are very much weaker."

This will be painful intelligence to the people of Indiana, but we trust that the debilitated condition of the Governor resulted from the sea-sickness and discomforts attending the voyage than from any increase in the virulence of his disease. We shall await further tidings from him with great anxiety.—*Indianapolis Journal, Jan. 12.*

MIDNIGHT DOMICILIARY VISITS.

Another Inspection of the Five Points Brothels—A Case for the Philanthropic.

My last paper left me at the "Loafing Dutchman's," just opposite the Methodist Five Points Mission House.

"Now, then," said the roundsman, "let us go over to —— street, if you would like to see the saloons."

I do not mention the name of this street, because I do not intend to advertise the underground places of bad repute that we visited. There are hundreds of the like in the city—all one in character, however different in interior appointments and in external appearances. To the credit of the Five Points district be it said that these cellar saloons have no glaring signs and pictures suggestive of tolerated vice—little better than the stone signs of brothels found in Pompeii—which sadden, disgust or tempt the passer-by in Broadway. A white painted glass door, or curtained windows, indicate these underground saloons.

We entered five or six of them. The atmosphere in them is stifled—some more, some less so—and occasionally it is sickening. It was now about 2 o'clock in the morning. In one of these cellars there were three girls, in another four, in another five. There was a bar-room in each. Some of the bar-rooms or saloons were small, and others quite spacious. The back part of the cellar was, in every case, divided off into bed-rooms, each just large enough for a chair and a little table and a double bed.

The roundsman opened them. They were not all unoccupied. The men were exposed to shame, if they had not got past it.

The first of these places is kept by a doctor! He had been the regular physician of a number of such cellars—for they are so subject to hideous maladies that they must needs keep a doctor—and this vile curer of vile diseases had calculated the profits of human depravity and leased this den himself.

In this doctor's den three girls were trying to amuse themselves with cards, but it was plain that it was the dreariest of efforts to make away with the loitering hours. They are chiefly brazen-faced, bloated, debauched young creatures; uncomely, unattractive and uneducated. They are mostly Irish. I saw but two faces that showed intellect.

"Look here, my girl," I said to the first one of these young unfortunates, "why are *you* here?"

She was quick enough to discern my meaning—that I separated her from the two totally degraded women by her side.

"Well," she said, "I can't get anything to do. We live in the hope of leaving. I was out yesterday trying to get work."

"Do you want to leave?"

"Yes, I do, Sir."

"Oh, that's all talk," said the roundsman. "They wouldn't work for no consideration."

"*I* would," said the girl. "I shan't stay long here."

At another cellar there were four or five very forward, shameless women.

"What *d'ye* want here, CHARLEY?" said one of them as we entered. "Ar-ye-goin' to take us up?"

"Oh, no!" said the roundsman; "I'm only showing a friend about."

"What d'ye want?" asked the girl, addressing me.

"You know what he wants," replied a young woman whom I stood near.

I looked at her in surprise. She was the most modest in appearance, and the only intelligent-looking woman in the room.

After we had stood four or five minutes, I noticed that she was the only person among them who shrank from the coarse familiarity of the half-dozen half-drunken and more than half brutal fellows in the room. The rest of them were unmistakeably of *un*-African descent—from the fatherland of the Fenians, every soul of them; but she looked like an American born.

I went to her.

"Where were you born, Miss?"

"I'm an American."

"How long have you been here?"

"I've been *here* less than a week."

"But you have lived longer than that in these places?"

"Yes, Sir."

"How long—I did not come here for the purpose you supposed—speak to me candidly?"

Her manner changed. She was wholly a woman again.

"Well, Sir," she replied, "I was four or five weeks in a saloon a little way along here—six doors from here. Before that I had lived a long time out of these places. I was once before about three months in them."

"Why did you first go into them?"

"Drinking, Sir, I suppose. That's the truth. But I shall not stay long."

"Why don't you leave at once?"

"How can I, Sir? Would your wife take me into her family?"

"But there is great demand, I am told," I retorted, "for American girls in intelligence offices. Now be honest with me. Is it not true that most of the girls here—in these places—don't want to work?"

"Yes, Sir," she said, "it is true. I know I ought not to speak against my companions as I may call them—although I feel myself above the company I'm in, and women ought to be more merciful in talking about their own sex; but it is true. But there are some who would like to get out and world go out on a fair chance. But what chance is there?"

"Do you know the Home?"

"On —— street?" she asked. (I have forgotten what street.)

"The Home that ISAAC HOOPER's daughter attends to?"

"Mrs. G——? Yes, Sir; I do know all about it. But is there any fairness in expecting us to go in there three months and live on poor fare, and work for nothing? I think some prefer to take their chances to get out themselves. Now there is a girl in the saloon I came from last. She wants to get out. I was out yesterday seeking for a place for her. She is an American girl.

It was the girl whom I had spoken with in the first celler I entered.

"She does really?"

"Yes, Sir, really; and me too."

"Are you educated?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And you can find no way of getting out?"

"I will *soon*," she said.

"*Soon*—SOON!" I repeated. "Why not at once?"

"I have no recommendations to get a place in a family. I have not clothes enough for a store. I tried to get that, but I need more clothes," she answered.

"But are there no places where girls in your position can apply, so that they may be led out?"

"I don't know of one," she said. "Mr. —— knows me, but he does not know that I am here; he would get me a place if I went to him, but he would ask me so many questions, I won't go. I lived next door to him in a clergyman's family once. But I'll get out soon."

"Now, now," I said to her, "you really don't mean to let your pride stand in the way of getting out of this? Try Mr. ——. For Heaven's sake, get out of this *at once*."

"I can't go to Mr. ——," she retorted, as her thin lips compressed. "But I am not afraid that I will remain here long. Most of these girls are afraid of the keepers of these saloons, and are afraid to go out without asking them. But I'm not," she added proudly, as her eyes snapped. "I might if I lived in some other countries, but I never will be in my own."

Oh! starry flag! emblem of Liberty, source of Hope, inspiration of the enslaved, even in the underground caverns of moral death!

"But now," I persisted, "what do you propose to do?"

"I ain't afraid," she said, in a calm and confident tone, "God will find some way to get me out."

Will any of those practical Christians of New-York who believe in helping God to do His work, relieve and rescue this woman. They may learn where she is by addressing me a note to the editor of the TIMES.

We went into two of these brothel bar-rooms that were on the first floor. A stout, bloated old woman was the keeper of one of them, and an elderly, dark complexioned German, cheaply dressed, was the proprietor of the other. The same sort of little bar-rooms were in the back part of both of them.

The old woman tried to vindicate the character of her establishment to the roundsman. It seems that a customer had accused her or her girls of stealing a diamond pin. Her righteous indignation was a psycological study. She—the vender of young women's vice—was wroth that she should be accused of theft. The man came in only and took a drink and left, and then returned and charged her with theft. She—the innocent—a thief! It was past human, or at least feminine, endurance.

And as she was defending her integrity three young creatures came in, laughing and riotously, and bareheaded.

One of them—hardly 16 years old—was smoking a cigar.

"Where have been, gals?" asked the roundsman.

"Down in —— restaurant, getting supper."

"Treated?" asked the roundsman.

"Yes."

The German's hell was represented as a "quiet place"—"one of the quietest in this precinct," said the roundsman.

The wretch had a polite bearing, and invited us to be seated in a little back box.

But we hastened on.

"Now then," said CHARLEY, "for the cellars where they keep lodgers."

But my stomach was becoming weak, and I doubted its ability to resist the foul odors of such places, and we went and had supper at a decent restaurant near by.

What we saw, and heard and smelled there I may tell you in my next paper. They were lower depths yet, I found.

J. R.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Do we Need a Bankrupt Law.

By the proceedings in Congress a few days ago it will be seen that a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States was referred to the Select Committee. The bill now before Congress as amended, which was reported to the House last December, will, if it become a law, open a broad field for discussion as to its constitutionality and practicability, We are advised upon good authority that the Senate will make some modifications in the bill, but there will be no disagreement of sentiment in that body sufficient to prevent its final passage.

I.

OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

The leading distinction between a bankrupt law and an insolvent law, in the proper technical sense of the words, consists in the character of the persons upon whom it is designed to operate, the former contemplating as its object bankrupts only, *i. e.*, traders of a certain description; the latter insolvents in general, or persons unable to pay their debts.

Insolvency, in English law, means strictly the state of a person "not engaged in trade," who is unable to pay his debts. Insolvency, as understood in this country, denotes any one who is unable to pay his debts, or whose indebtedness cannot be collected out of his property by legal process.

In England the distinction between the two systems, in principle and practice, has been adhered to strictly.

Under the law of the United States, passed in April, 1800, the term bankrupt seems to have been used and understood in quite the technical sense it bore in English law. The word *bankrupt* literally means one whose *bench* or counter (place of business) is broken or broken up, as Mr. BURRELL renders it: O. Eng. and Fr. *bankrout*, from L. Fr. *banke;* Lat. *bancus*, a bench, and *roupt* or *rout*, Lat. *ruptus*, broken. Mr. WEBSTER defines the word bankruptcy thus: "The state of being a *bankrupt* or *insolvent;* inability to pay debts."

The reliable definitions of commercial lexicography are the same. Mr. MCCULLOCH (tit. Bankrupt and Bankruptcy) says: "In the general sense of the term, *bankrupt* is equivalent to *insolvent.*" Bankruptcy being the *status*, of course follows the nature of its primitive.

"A law on the subject of bankruptcies," remarks Mr. Justice STORY in his excellent work on the constitution, "is a law making provisions for cases of persons failing to pay their debts." A safe rule of construction is laid down by BLACKSTONE, that words are generally to be understood in their usual and most known signification.

The word bankrupt occurs for the first time in the title of the statute 34 and 35 Henry VIII.. c. 4, "against such persons as do make *bank rupt*," (a literal translation of the French idiom, *qui font banque route*,) which is the first of English bankrupt laws. By statute 13 Eliz., thirty years later, the law was extended so as to include not only merchants, but all persons seeking a livelihood by "buying and selling."

Neither of these statutes provided for the bankrupt's discharge. By statute 1 and 21, James I., persons who might be proceeded against were more carefully specified, and now, by long and settled usage, the term bankrupt in England is applied exclusively to merchants and traders. A man may be insolvent, said Lord MANSFIELD, without being a bankrupt, and a man may become a bankrupt and yet be able to pay twenty-five shillings in the pound.

In France the estate of a bankrupt is summarily sequestered and applied to the payment of his debts. In Amsterdam, since 1643, and in other cities of Holland, a court, (Kamer Vandesolade,) consisting of an equal number of lawyers and merchants, assemble twice a week to take cognizance of bankruptcies, and appoint Commissioners to take charge of their effects.

In Denmark the court (Skifteret) appoints trustees, who divide the bankrupt's estate. In Sweden the bankrupt is obliged to keep his house till his affairs are wound up. The German system is subject to much delay, expense, fraud and abuse.

The United States Dankrupt Law of 1841, which was repealed in March, 1843, was substantially the same as those under the two statutes in England, (6 George IV., and 1 William IV.,) where a debtor fraudulently sequestered his property or secreted himself.

The marked distinction of a bankrupt from an ordinary law is: 1. The summary and immediate seizure of all the debtor's property; 2, The distribution of it among the creditors in general; 3. The discharge of the debtor from future liability for debts then existing; and 4. That it effects and discharges debts owing by people of the several States.

II.

A DIGEST OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The bill now before Congress provides more equitably for the interest of both debtor and creditor than either of the former laws; that of April 4, 1800, which was properly repealed in December, 1803, was solely for the benefit of the creditor, while the law of 1841 equally favored the debtor.

The points aimed to be secured in this bill are in effect as follows;

Sections 1 to 22 specify what courts shall have jurisdiction and their administration, and provide for appeals and practice. District Courts of the United States are to be courts of bankruptcy. Appeals may be taken to the Circuit Courts in all cases in equity, but no appeal or writ of error can be made by the Supreme Court, unless the matter in dispute exceed the sum of $2,000. Any person residing in the United States, owing debts provable under this act exceeding the sum of $250, may apply by petition to the Judge of the judicial district in which such debtor has resided or carried on business for the "six months next preceding the time," annexing to his petition a verified schedule containing a full statement of his debts and property. If there be no opposing party, the Judge is to issue a warrant directing the Marshal to take possession of the debtor's property, except such as is exempt from attachment.

Sections 22 to 29 relate to debts, proof of claims and perishable property. If a bankrupt be bound as drawer, indorser, or on special contract, and his liability shall not have become absolute until after adjudication, the creditor may prove the same. In cases of mutual credits between parties, the accounts may be stated, and one debt set off against the other. Creditors may act at all meetings by attorney or in person. Perishable property in the hands of assignees, liable to deterioration, may be sold under order of the Court.

Sections 29 to 38, provide for examining the bankrupt, distributing his estate and his discharge. The Court may require the bankrupt to attend and submit to an examination, upon all matters relating to his property. The debtor may amend his schedule of creditors and property from time to time, so that it conform to facts; he shall not be liable to arrest during the pendency of the bankruptcy suit, unless the proceedings instituted are founded upon some debt or claim from which a discharge in bankruptcy would not release him.

Dividends already declared shall not be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved; but such debts shall be entitled to a dividend before any further payment be made.

The following claims shall be entitled to preference in the distribution: 1. "All debts due to the United States and all taxes and assessments under the law thereof. 2. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the law of such State. 3. Wages due to any operative, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, for labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy. 4. All debts due to physicians for medical attendance on the debtor to his family, rendered within six months prior to the institution of proceedings in bankruptcy or pending said proceedings. 5. All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority of preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed."

At any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, if no debts be proved against the bankrupt, and no assets come into the hands of the assignee within one year after the adjudication, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge. No discharge shall be valid if the bankrupt has sworn falsely in his petition, or otherwise guilty of fraud: "or if he shall have borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States."

No person who has been discharged and afterward becomes bankrupt, shall again be discharged, unless his estate is sufficient to pay "seventy per centum of the debts proved against him," without three-fourths of his creditors consent in writing to the same. And no discharge shall be granted a third time, unless it be shown that the debtor has paid all debts owing by him at the previous bankruptcy, or shall have been voluntarily released therefrom. Creditors may oppose a discharge by filing specifications of objection, and demanding that the same be "tried by a jury;" and if the jury disagree, the Court shall decide. No debt created by fraud shall be discharged; and the validity of a discharge may be contested on this ground at any time "within two years."

Sections thirty-eight to forty-eight relate to allowances to the bankrupt, fraudulent conveyances, bankruptcies of partnerships of corporations, and involuntary bankruptcies,

A bankrupt is to receive witness fees, and also an allowance to each member of his family of $3 per week, during a term not exceeding two months.

"And every bankrupt who is discharged shall be allowed five per centum of the net proceeds of all his estate received by the assignee, if such net proceeds, after such allowance, are sufficient to pay the creditors entitled to a dividend to the amount of fifty per centum, and ten per centum if such proceeds amount to seventy-five per centum of their debts; but the allowance in no case shall exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars."

If any person being insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency within six months before the filing of the petition by or against him, procures any part of his property to be attached, sequestered, or seized on execution, either directly or indirectly, "the person receiving such property, having reasonable cause to believe such person insolvent, and that such pledge, assignment, or conveyance is made in fraud of the provisions of this act, the same shall be void, and the assignee may recover the property."

Partners in trade may be adjudged bankrupts on the petition of a partner or of a creditor, by a petition of any officer of a corporation duly authorized, or upon the petition of a creditor like proceedings may be had. The assignee in such cases to be chosen by such creditors.

Proceedings in bankruptcy are to be matters of record, and certified copies of such record to be *prima facie* evidence of such facts.

Acts constituting bankruptcy are substantially: If one shall depart from the State, conceal himself to avoid service of legal process, remove any of his property to prevent attachment, or shall commit any act in relation to same to defraud or injure his creditors. A bankrupt about to leave the district, or fraudulently dispose of his property, may be arrested. Proceedings in bankruptcy may be dismissed if creditors fail to appear on the return day.

Sections 48 to 58 provide that proceedings in bankruptcy may be superceded by arrangement, if three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved shall determine it to be for their interest that the bankrupt's estate be wound up by "act of trustees," upon reporting such resolution to the court. If any bankrupt act in bad faith—destroy or falsify deeds or books—he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by imprisonment. An officer committing a breach of faith shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $500, and rendered incapable of holding any office under the United States.

After specifying the amount of stamps to be used on a creditor's petition, warrant, and the like, and giving the meaning of certain terms—that the word "person" shall include "corporations," &c.—the act closes by stating when it shall take effect.

III.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF A BANKRUPT LAW.

The Federal Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to establish "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States." Art. 1. Sec. 8.

This power has lain dormant, except for a short time, ever since the constitution was adopted. It is evidently a system which this country has long needed.

Mr. Justice STORY observed, several years ago, that one of the most pressing grievances bearing upon commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests is the total want of a general system of bankruptcy.

Although the above constitutional provision passed the convention with little opposition—Connecticut only having voted against it—wiseacre politicians have sought from time to time to fetter the action of Congress, by interpolating a rule of construction equally repugnant to good sense and sound policy.

MARSHALL, C. J., in the case of GIBBONS *vs.* OGDEN, 9 Wheaton, observed that, he could not perceive the propriety of a strict construction, nor adopt such as the rule by which the constitution should be expounded.

"The enlightened patriots," he continues, "who framed our constitution, and the people who adopted it, must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, and to have intended what they said."

Justice CATRON, in KLINE's case, 1 How. Rep. 277, sustained the Bankrupt Law of 1841 as constitutional.

"The power to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy," says Mr. MADISON in the *Federalist*, No. 42, "is so intimately connected with the regulation of commerce, and will prevent so many frauds, when the parties or their property may lie or be removed into different States, that the expediency of it seems not likely to be drawn into question." Laws made in pursuance of the constitution constitute the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Before the adoption of our Federal Constitution, the States severally possessed the exclusive power, as belonging to their general sovereignty, to pass such laws; as prior to that time no such thing as a bankrupt law, *eo nomine*, had ever been enacted in this country.

A defect seriously felt under the confederation was the want of an uniformity—as laws of naturalization and bankruptcy—a coercive authority operating upon individuals, as a guaranty of internal tranquillity.

CHARLES PINCKNEY thus carefully prepared and submitted the proposition which is embodied in our organic law.

Mr. RAWLE, in his work on the constitution, observes that, until this right of Congress of passing a bankrupt law is exercised, States are not prohibited from passing such law, but such right is suspended from that time.

It may be laid down as a legal principle that, while the act of Congress is in force the power of a State continues over such cases as the law does not embrace, but no State bankrupt or insolvent law can be permitted to impair the "obligation of contracts," and no State law can act upon the rights of citizens of other States.

Thus the Supreme Court determined years ago by a series of decisions, the following points: 1st. That State insolvent laws cannot discharge the obligation of antecedent contracts. 2d. That the power of Congress to pass bankrupt laws is not an exclusive grant: it may therefore be exercised within constitutional limits by the States. 3d. That a State may pass valid laws discharging the person of the debtor and his after-acquired property from debts contracted after the passing of such law. 4th. That such a discharge is valid only between the citizens of the State by which the law was passed. 5th. That the insolvent law of one State does not discharge the debtor from debts which he has incurred in another State.

The doctrine seems to obtain that Congress has power to pass bankrupt laws, but that a State may exercise the right under restrictions.

Mr. Justice WASHINGTON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, maintained that this power was "exclusively in Congress;" one other Judge then on the bench is known to have held the like opinion.

Since the law of 1841, it has been held that a State insolvent law may exist in full vigor, so far as it does not impede the operation of a bankrupt law of Congress.

The act of 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, introduced the right of a trader to voluntarily declare himself a bankrupt. The bill before us gives the same right, the constitutionality of which has been often denied.

In the case of KUNGLER *vs.* KOHANS, 5 Hill, 317, and also in SACKETT *vs.* ANDROSS, 5 id. 327, wherein the law of 1841 is elaborately discussed, it is held that voluntary as well as involuntary bankruptcy is constitutional, applying as well to debts created before as after the passage of the law. BRONSON, J., and WELLS, J., of the Supreme Court, held otherwise; but insolvency and bankruptcy being practically and theoretically the same—as an historical review of the Colonial and State legislation will abundantly show—there seems to be no just and legal ground for such opinion. After carefully reviewing the several works on the constitution, the various cases arising under the laws of 1800 and 1841, there appears no sound or valid reason for not acquiescing in the entire constitutionality of such a law.

IV.

A BANKRUPT LAW A DESIDERATUM.

Some writer truly observes that hopeless insolvency is commercial death. Should the Bankrupt Act before the Houses of Congress become a law, it will open to the honest bankrupt freedom from his debts and a new lease of commercial life. The points aimed to be secured by the present bill are the discharge of the honest debtor upon the surrender of his property, and protection of the creditor against the fraudulent practices and reckless conduct of his debtor. Without such a law creditors may be defrauded of their just debts, and debtors become castaways upon the broad ocean of commercial life. To vouchsafe such relief in the community is avowedly the paramount duty of legislation. Under this act the debtor and creditor meet upon the common ground of obligation and duty. There being ocean thieves and land thieves it seems necessary to establish a system of protection against the commercial Shylocks that systematically refuse a discharge to insolvent debtors, and thus prevent their exaction of the "bond or pound of flesh."

Under the system of insolvency in most of the States the debtor is bound hand and foot in a commercial gyve, realizing in his sore misfortune the motto that the poet found inscribed over the gates of hell, "Who enters here abandons hope."

The acts of bankruptcy, as set forth in this bill, are facts, and such facts alone become the ground of involuntary proceedings; the provision is neither retroactive nor even retrospective, nor in the nature of an *ex-post-facto* law; and proceedings under it in no wise impair the obligation of contracts, as no contract has been made since 1789 which might have been discharged by operation of such a law as Congress had the power to pass. Thousands of enterprising men of extensive business knowledge are now anxiously waiting to be released from the shackles that bind them, and from which durance-vile Congress alone has the power to vouchsafe. Bearing upon their limbs no visible chains, they are still in the power of those who may sweep away their substance at any moment, and in some of the States may be incarcerated in prison.

We hold the present to be a most suspicious time to enact a bankrupt law, as thousands who were wrecked in the crash of 1857 and the financial crisis of 1860—which shook as well the faith and structure of the nation—never since have been able to secure a foothold in the business community. Both old and young men shared the fate, and sank in the quicksands of irretrievable insolvency.

A young man of fair business qualifications informed us a short time since that, in 1858 he embarked in what was supposed to be a profitable business; but by a succession of losses on sea and land, his firm failed in debt over one hundred thousand dollars, with comparatively nothing to pay; the senior partner died soon after the failure, leaving no available effects; and now this young man is burdened with this entire indebtedness, while anxious, hungry creditors stand ready to seize whatever he may earn or possess. Such deplorable cases of misfortune seem especially to demand relief, not only in justice to the honest insolvent, but thereby give an impetus to trade. On the other hand, such a law would give creditors an opportunity to attach the property of an insolvent instanter, and thus prevent his adjuring the realm or sequestering his goods and effects, as he may at present do.

A bankrupt law would work a double benefit, placing all upon a mercantile equality, and binding the sections of the whole country more firmly together.

May it be the honor of the present Congress—now that the din of war has ceased—to lay aside minor questions, and meeting on a common ground of mercy to the unfortunate and justice to the active business men of the country, pass with unanimity a measure "so fraught with beneficence to all, and for which they will receive the blessings of thousands."

J. F. B.

Cotton Mills in Massachusetts.

Some very interesting figures regarding the operations of the cotton mills in Massachusetts for the year ending May 1, 1865, have just been collected by the clerks employed by the State to secure its industrial statistics. In the eleven manufacturing counties there were during the time named 214 mills, (running 1,913, 750 spindles, consuming 46,636,250 pounds of cotton of the gross value of $49,683,919. These mills manufactured 167,665,364 yards of cotton valued at $46,-557,641. There were 3,558,875 pounds of yarn not made into cloth manufactured, valued at $3,794,758. Of cotton thread there were 288,053 pounds manufactured of the value of $449,039. Also the following:

	Value.
Cotton batting, 952,327 lbs	$222,910
Pelisse Wadding, 73,950 bales	20,300
Cotton flannel, 3,210,570 yards	1,564,258

The value of the other goods manufactured was $1,652,688, and the capital invested was $14,023,000. There were 8,892 males and 14,786 females employed in these mills.

In Franklin County 4,976 quilts and counterpanes were made, and valued at $20,813; and in Worcester County 37,271, valued at $160,074.

During the twelve months covered by these returns, the mills were not so fully employed as they have been since, though the aggregate value of goods manufactured for that period was very large.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY PROJECT.

Communication Between Newark and New-York.

From the Newark Advertiser, Jan. 18.

The bill to charter the Newark and New-York Railroad Company names as corporators Cornelius Walsh, A. Hardenburg, John McGregor, Theo. P. Howell, Edgar B. Wakeman, John Hall, Theo. Runyon, B. C. Miller, G. Van Horn, Robert L. Smith, Jas. W. Durand, Danl. Demarest, Geo. D. Woodruff, and such other persons as may become associated with them. The capital stock is to be $500,000, with liberty to increase it to $1,000,000, divided into shares of $25 each. No subscription is to be allowed from any railroad corporation. There are to be nine directors, who are all required to be residents of this State. The company is authorized to construct a railroad from some point in the city of Newark, through the counties of Essex and Hudson, to some point at or near the Hudson River, south of South-street, in Jersey City, with as many sets of tracks and rails as they may deem necessary. The bill contains the usual provisions for taking lands and carrying out the objects of the act. They are also empowered to connect and contract with any other railroad corporation, but must not construct the road in Hudson County north of the plank-road, nor within 1,000 feet thereof in that county; nor shall they sell, lease, or in any manner dispose of their charter, or any of their franchises, to any other corporation or person, nor allow any other company to directly or indirectly acquire any control over the same. The company is also required to construct bridges over or under the railroad where any public road crosses the same, and if the road crosses the New-Jersey Railroad track, it shall not do so on the same level, but shall pass over or under upon such grade as will permit the cars of either company to pass without obstruction. In crossing the Passaic River they shall provide a pivot draw, no less than the widest opening of any bridge now over the river or bay, and at right angles to the channel. They are limited to 15 cents for each passenger carried over the road, and $2 per ton for merchandise. The work must be commenced within three years, and completed within five years from July next.

BURIED MISSOURI BONDS.—Senator PRATT has introduced in the Missouri Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on Revision to prepare a general law for substituting new bonds of the State in cases where the originals may be destroyed. It seems that the immediate reason for this proceeding is this: It seems that Mr. ALFRED M. BARNARD, of Petersburgh, Va., in consequence of the war, had buried in a tin box for safe keeping $10,000 of the bonds of the State of Missouri, owned by him, which, when exhumed, were found to be so defaced as to render them unsaleable. We should not be surprised if there are not many such cases. It won t do to put paper securities under ground. Indeed, a general mining process has been going on since the war, and even coin was not secure in its grave—*St. Louis News, Jan. 12.*

A New Railway.

The Montgomery and Erie Railway Company, for the construction and operation of a road to connect the village of Montgomery, Orange County, New-York, with the Erie Railway, at Goshen, was organized on the 2d of January, 1866, under the General Act of the State of New-York, with a capital stock of $130,000. The following are the directors and officers of the company:

Directors—Joseph M. Wilkin, John M. Quackenbos, Daniel W. Warring, Henry Bergen, George Senior, Walter J. Mead, Henry V. McNeal, Ebenezer Van Alst, Christopher J. Mould, William E. Luquer of Montgomery, George Gouge, Bartow Wright, of Hamptonburgh, R. M. Vail of Goshen.

Officers—Joseph M. Wilkin, President and Superintendent; John M. Quackenbos, Vice-President; Chas. J. Everett, (of Goshen,) Treasurer; George Senior, Assistant Treasurer; H. B. Bull, (of Montgomery,) Secretary.

The road will be almost an air line between the two points, ten and a half miles in length, of remarkably easy grades, and will be built of the broad gauge to conform to the Erie. The construction of this road will open up the richest section of Orange County to easy access from New-York and the Great West. The stock of the company is nearly all subscribed, and the road will be put under contract in a short time, the engineers now being engaged in definitely locating the line.

Circular to Customs Officers.

The following circular to customs officers upon the Northeastern, Northern and Northwestern frontiers, has just been promulgated:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 30, 1865.

In accordance with the requirements of the third section of an "act to prevent smuggling," approved June 27, 1865, the following additional regulation is prescribed, and the attention of Collectors and other officers of customs is specially called thereto:

Cars or crates, wagons, sleighs, or other vehicles, coming into the Unieed States from a contiguous foreign country, loaded with barrels, pipes or hogsheads, or other casks, filled with flour, meal, bran, wheat, or grain of any kind, and standing on their heads in such a manner that each barrel, pipe, hogshead or cask can be satisfactorily probed with a steel rod, and thoroughly inspected without being removed, or removing any other goods or articles of any kind, may be inspected without unloading, though not sealed under the provisions of the second section of said act.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 20, 1866.

$21,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Coup. '64	101⅝	100	Erie Railroad	90
12,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.'65	101⅝	100	do	89⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, '68...R.	120	1400	do	89½
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	92⅞	500	do	89⅝
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	98¾	75	Erie R. Pref	86½
9,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	98¾	100	Hudson River R	103¾
11,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99⅛	200	do	104
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	88½	500	Reading R	101⅝
1,000	Missouri 6s	77	100	do	101½
10,000	do	77½	500	do...b30	101⅝
20,000	Ohio & M.Cer	26½	200	do...s30	101⅝
10,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95½	500	do...c	101⅝
21,000	Chi.& N.W.1stM.	84	100	Mar. & C.1st P...b60	50
2,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	98	100	M. S. & N. I	71⅜
3,000	Cleve. &Pitts.4th	73	100	do	71¼
3,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	93	3500	do	71
2,000	do	93½	500	do	70⅝
5,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs	50	400	do	70⅞
500	Chi. & Al. In. B.	88	500	do	71
5,000	Mariposa 1st M	48	300	do	71⅛
8	Am. Exchange Bk.	111	100	do...s60	69½
5	do	111⅛	100	do...s30	70½
200	Mariposa Min	13⅞	165	Panama R	240
500	do	14	50	Ill. Cen. R	127
10	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	90	do	126
54	Cen. National B'k	108	200	do	125
34	Del. & Hud. C	136	5000	Cleve. & Pitts	86
100	Cen. Coal Co	45	2000	do	86½
300	Cumb. Coal Pr	45½	1000	do	86¼
200	do	45¾	1500	do	86⅛
500	do	45⅞	2000	do	86
1400	do	46	2200	do	85¾
100	do...b30	46	400	Chic. & N. W	32
75	Western U. Tel	51	800	do	32⅛
50	do	51½	1000	do	32¼
100	do	52	500	do...s15	32
100	Mariposa Pref..b30	19	500	Chi. & N.W.Pr	57¾
100	N. Y. Cen	93	600	do	57⅝
100	do...b15	93⅛	800	Chi. & R. I	102½
600	do	93⅛	400	do	102⅝
200	do	93¼	300	do...s10	102⅝
200	do	93⅜	20	P., Ft. W. & C	95
385	do	93½	500	do	95½
			100	T. H. & Alt. Pr	67
			100	do	66
			100	T. H. & Al. R	33
			200	Cleve. & Tol	105⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	Tr.Notes,73-10s. Sec. Ser	98¾	1200	Mich. S.&N.I.R	70⅝
10,000	do	98⅞	200	Chi. & R. I	102⅝
400	Canton Co	45	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pr	46⅜	400	do	87¼
100	Pacific M. S.Co.s60	188	600	do...s3	87
100	do	188	500	do	86¾
300	N. Y. Cen. R	93¼	200	do...s10	86¾
100	Erie Railroad	89⅝	2700	do	87
200	do	89¾	500	P., Ft. & Chi	95½
200	Hud. Riv. R...b30	104	200	do	95⅜
200	do	103¾	100	do	95¼
200	Reading R	101½	11	do	95¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.'62	103¼	100	At. Mail S. Co	105
10,000	U. States 7-30s, First Series	99	50	Pac. Mail Scrip	170
500	do...Sec. Ser.	98⅞	150	do	160
15,000	do	98⅝	500	Reading R...s30	101
6,000	do...3d Ser	98⅞	400	do	101¾
5,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99⅛	300	P.,F. W. & C	95¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr	46½	100	do...s10	95
500	do...b10	46½	200	do	95⅜
100	do...b15	46½	300	Mich. S. & N. I	70½
300	do	46	1500	do	70⅝
300	do...b30	46½	500	do	70⅞
400	Erie R...x-d.	85½	500	do...b30	70⅝
200	do	85⅝	600	do...s3	70⅝
100	do...s10	85	200	Cleve. & P.	86
1500	do	85	2000	do	85
500	do...s30	84	600	do	85½
200	do	84⅞	2500	do	85
1000	do	84⅞	500	do	85⅛
100	do	84⅝	200	Chic. & N. W	31½
500	do...s15	84	200	Chic. & N. W. P	57⅛
			100	do	57⅝
			200	do...s15	57⅛
			200	Chic. & Rk. Is	102⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wolf C. D. C	90	200	Reading R...s3	101⅜
400	New-York Cen...c	93	200	do...c	101⅜
100	do	93	100	Cumb. Coal	45
100	do...s3	92⅞	10	do	46
100	Erie Railroad	89½	200	Schuylkill Coal	16
200	do	89⅝	160	do...s3	16
200	do	89⅝	200	Clev. & P.x-d	84⅝
300	do	89⅝	300	do	[illegible]
300	do	89¾	300	do	[illegible]
100	do...c	89⅝	300	do...c	[illegible]
500	M. So. & N. I	70⅜	200	do	[illegible]
1000	do	70½	1000	do...s3	[illegible]
600	do...c	70⅝	700	do...c	[illegible]
200	do...s3	70⅝	300	do	[illegible]
200	do	70⅝	1300	do	[illegible]
100	do	70⅜	600	do	[illegible]
200	do	70⅝	200	do	[illegible]
200	do...s3	71	1600	do	[illegible]
300	do	71	200	do...b30	[illegible]
200	do...s3	71	300	Chic. & R. I...c	[illegible]
200	do	71⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
100	do...s3	71¼	900	Chi. & N.W.Pr...c	[illegible]
400	do	71¼	300	P.,F.W.&C...x-d	[illegible]
2500	do	71⅛			
300	do...s3	71⅛			
300	do	71¼			
400	do...c	71⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Erie Railroad	89⅝	1200	Schuylkill Coal	16
500	do...c	89⅝	200	do...s3	16
500	do...b3	89⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R	125
500	do...c	89⅝	1200	Clev. & P. x-d	85
300	Reading R...c	101¼	2100	do	85⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I	70⅝	200	do	85½
200	do	70⅝	200	do...s3	85⅝
200	do	70⅝	200	do...c	85⅝
900	do	70⅝	400	do	85⅝
300	do...s3	70⅝	200	do	85⅝
100	do...c	70⅝	200	do	86⅛
700	do...b3	70⅞	100	Chic. & N.W.	32
500	do...s10	70¼	100	P., F.W.&C.x-d..b3	95½
200	do	70⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	New-York Cen	93	300	Chic. & N. W	31⅝
200	M. S. & N. I. R	70⅝	200	do...s3	31⅝
100	do...s3	70½	600	do...b3	31⅝
700	Cleve. & P...x-d.	86	300	Chi. & N. W. P...s3	57
100	Reading R	101¼	200	do...s3	57⅛

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

There was a somewhat livelier inquiry for call loans to-day, but rates to first-class borrowers exhibited no quotable change. The English news by the *Asia* tended to make lenders more cautious. In the discount line business was restricted, quotations easy.

The advices from London by the *Nova Scotian* and *Asia* were regarded in the street as adverse to American interests in the stock, cotton, and other produce lines. Gold was started this morning at 138⅞, and worked up a fraction; but the speculation was not animated, and there was a subsequent reaction to 138⅝, on an irregular market. Foreign exchange was dull and nominal.

The week's receipts of cotton at this port have been heavy, reaching 30,847 bales against sales of 27,500 bales, and exports, since Wednesday, of 6,590 bales. Prices stiffened up through the week but closed languidly. The receipts at the port since Sept. 1, 1865, have been 506,237 bales, against exports of 209,751 bales.

One of our neighbors, admitting that United States 5 ℘ cents. were worth 102@102½ this time last year, figures out a loss to the holders by the subsequent depreciation in the market. This is made an argument against 5 ℘ cent. stocks at par. It might quite as well have been made an argument against 6 ℘ cent. 5-20s at 107@108, and 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 at 110@111 ℘ cent. at the corresponding period. They were all deemed *not* too high then; they are all known to be much too low now. And why so low? Not because the public credit has not intrinsically improved. It has greatly improved both at home and abroad. The war is ended and peace restored. The public debt is found to be nearly three hundred millions below the minimum estimate when hostilities ceased. The maximum of $2,757,000,000 was reached in August. It has since been reduced forty-one millions. Taxation has done this good work in addition to liquidating enormous settlements growing out of the discharge and disbanding of the army and navy. The President's message, the Treasury report, the effect of these great documents at home and abroad; the revival of trade; the generous avails of taxation—all make in favor of the public credit, in addition to the paramount consummation for which the country looked for four years, of PEACE, since this time last year. But the United States securities are not so high as then, either gold-bearing or currency-bearing. The public credit has not been as practically appreciated as it

should have been, because of unseasonable fault-finding; industrious though gratuitous criticisms on the currency and finances and trade of the country; of the hot haste to thrust advice on the government about gold payments and funding, and the enormities of legal-tender paper; of the inconsiderate and often wicked predictions and croakings of panic and depression, and the awful shrinkage near at hand of values and the general judgment day in trade and money matters. Our neighbor, among others, has borne a willing hand of late in this mischief, not because he has fallen out with the government particularly, but because he is for a general smash on the Stock Exchange and in the railways, which seem to have come suddenly under his displeasure, and knowing that if the government credit falls below par these ought to sink to zero. Other journalists, as we have heretofore intimated, have apparently had even less tangible reasons for depreciating the public credit. They are simply fond of strong writing against strong interests. They like to tilt with the government for its greenbacks; with the Secretary of the Treasury for not repealing legal-tender; for refusing to sell his bonds at the best price on a panic market; for refusing to let the price of gold have its course; for selling his surplus gold, and thus keeping down what would otherwise have gone up; for not introducing free trade, and, strange to say, at the same time for importing so freely, and collecting so successfully the enormous gold revenues at the highest duties. These criticisms would all go for much less than intended, but that they are directly connected with a general denial of the healthy movements of trade and exchange and commerce, and the steady course of gold and currency. Nothing is right in the estimation of these financial journalists. Everything is wrong. Peace itself is to prove a curse in disguise, because peace will be sure bring to panic and revulsion in the end. How soon this end is to come is not always stated, and its remote uncertainty is such that our market begins to tire of waiting, and the earlier prospect is that United States stocks will be as high if not higher than this time last year.

The stock market opened at the early morning board steady in prices. Between boards there was considerable activity, especially on Cleveland and Pittsburgh. The stock opened at 85½, and sold up to 90 for cash delivery. Later in the day sales were made at 84, closing at about 84½. Erie opened at 90; sold in the afternoon at 84½, ex-dividend. After the 3 o'clock board there was considerable demand, and the price rose to 87, closing at 86½.

Gold continues at about yesterday's prices, opening at 138⅞, sold up to 139, closing at 138⅞. The total shipment of specie and bullion for the week is $695,894.

At 5 o'clock the market was very irregular. Closing prices stood about as follows, as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	93¾	93	Northwest	31½	31⅜
U. S. 5-20s	103⅞	103¾	N. West Pref	57⅞	57
U. S. 7.30s	99⅞	99⅞	Rock Island	102⅛	102⅛
N. Y. Central	93¼	92¼	Fort Wayne	95⅝	95⅛
Erie	90¼	*86⅝	Cumb'land Coal	44⅞	46¼
Hudson	104⅜	104	Quicksilver	41¼	41¼
Reading	101	101¼	Mariposa	13½	13½
Mich. Southern	70¼	70¼	Canton	44	44¼
Illinois Central	126	126	Ohio Certificates	25⅞	26
Pittsburgh	83¼	84½	American Gold	138¼	138⅜
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108¾	108¾

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	110½	Market	110
America	134	Shoe and Leather	102¼
Tradesmen's	130	Corn Exchange	117
Leather Manufact's	175	St. Nicholas	104
State of New-York	104½	Marine	140
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	100
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Atlantic	100
Broadway	225	Importers' & Traders'	100
Ocean	93	Park	140
American Exchange	111	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Pacific	160	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
Chatham	130	Central National	107
Bank of the Republic	111	First National	210
Hanover	108	Fourth National	97½
Irving	107	Ninth National	107
Metropolitan	120¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	89	Del. L. & W. 1st M	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102⅛	Del. L. & W. 2d M	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con	103½	Gal. & Chic. Ext	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	98	N. J. Central 1st M	102⅛
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	N. J. Central 2d M	103
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 2d	92⅛
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82	110½	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts	109	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	73
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	89	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	50
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	95	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	107	Chic. & Al. 1st M	93¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Peninsula R. R. bonds	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	84

Government bonds and notes were quiet and a fraction lower early in the day, under the depressing influence of the foreign news, but rallied through the day on fresh investment demand. At the close, the offerings were moderate at the going rates, while the inquiry was fair.

The specie exports to-day were $680,109, making the total for the week, $695,894.

The transactions at the Bank clearing-house to-day and for the week have been as follows:

Exchanges	$85,672,109 00
Balances	3,165,352 99
Exchanges for the week	538,949,310 00
Exchanges, daily average	89,824,885 00
Balances for the week	20,203,320 00
Balances, daily average	3,367,220 00

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,981,174 93—including for Customs, $266,000; on account of Loan, $743,000; Coin certificates, $407,000. Payments, $726,-138 46. Balance, $84,181,069 76.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Sec'y. Peter Cumming, Acc't.

34TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
Office of the Phenix Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn, Jan. 16, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at their office No. 139 Broadway, New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, Room No. 51 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

Office of the Manhattan Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 11, 1866.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

The Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, No. 200 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 11, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by Wm. Earl, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

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No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New-Orleans, Dec. 28, 1865.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country. J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

AN Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

Sec. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.
(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
J. H. Hardy, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov. 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE, Register of Land Office.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMPERMEABLE FIRE-PROOF BARREL COMPANY: The capital stock of this company is Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. No part of it was paid in cash, the whole amount having been issued in payment for the patent under which the company is organized. The company has no debts.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1866.
(Signed,) CHAS. WAGER HULL, President.
JOHN W. MORGAN, GEORGE F. DUNNING, S. E. LOW, HENRY WURTZ, } Majority of the Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss.: George F. Dunning, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the Impermeable Fire-Proof Barrel Company, and that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
(Signed,) GEO. F. DUNNING, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1866.
(Signed,) E. Ketchum, Notary Public.
[Int. Rev. Stamp 5 cents canceled.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK STAR PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY, office Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st., New-York. Amount of capital stock, $1,000,000, all of which has been issued in payment of the land and leases purchased by the company. Amount of the company's existing debts less than $25,000.
E. H. GARBUTT, W. H. BLACK, B. P. JONES, GEORGE HINCKEN, Jr., A. J. WOOD, } Majority of Trustees.
City and County of New-York, ss.: De Lacy Loucks, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the New-York Star Petroleum and Mining Company, and that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief. D. L. LOUCKS.
Sworn to before me on this 20th day of January, A. D. 1866. John Hageman, Commissioner of Deeds.
[5 cent Int. Rev. Stamp, canceled.]

Treasury Department, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, Dec. 23, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.
[seal.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, coupons or certificates of advances of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby notified to present the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place, within thirty days, in order that the proper adjustment may be made of the amount realized from the sale under foreclosure of the said Eastern Division. R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee.

Tarr Farm Petroleum Company, Office No. 19 Pine-st.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 18, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865, Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 32,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch,
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey,
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Duck Creek Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held in Room No. 14 of the Astor House, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3½ o'clock P. M., punctually, at which the report of the Investigating Committee will be submitted.
W. JAFFRAY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be holden at the office of the company, No. 8 Wall-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LILLY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
JAS. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copake Iron Mines will be holden at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 26 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY QUINPEL, Jr., Sec'y.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866. LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
Dubuque, Jan. 2, 1866.

$100 REWARD.—MISSING—FIVE ILLINOIS State bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177 and 1,178. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for their return, by JAS. L. BERRIEN, No. 338 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

STOLEN—A LARGE NUMBER OF CHECKS ON New-York and Brooklyn banks, from the Messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn; they are stamped on the back by said bank. All persons are cautioned against receiving such checks.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
Dec. 28, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Revenue Cutter Storehouse, Quarantine, Staten Island, by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port,
1 32-pounder iron rifled gun.
4 32-pounder light shell guns.
2 32-pounder heavy shell guns.
Gun carriages and slides.
Boxes shell and shot.
1 iron armor, weight 3,200 pounds.
Iron forge, &c., &c., &c.
Also, by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Scrap iron, copper, brass and composition.
About 4,000 lighthouse lamp chimnies.
Also, by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., U. S. Cotton Agent.
The wooden sheds built for storing cotton.
Lot of damaged cotton and pickings.
Lot of junk; 32 cotton trucks.
Terms cash; catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.
BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.
☞ A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The subscriber will sell at public auction, at Noah Mathewson's Hotel, in Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, lately owned and occupied by Nathan H. Halsey, deceased, containing 17 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well watered, house large and very convenient, outbuildings commodious, and all new, and in good repair; said farm is situated about one and a half miles from Washingtonville depot, on the branch of New-York and Erie Railway, five miles from Chester and twelve miles from Newburgh; a general variety of fruit, such as grapes, cherries, plums, berries, currants, apples, pears, &c.; over five thousand baskets of strawberries were taken from it the past season; there is about one acre set with Delaware and Concord grape vines of five years' growth; it is altogether a desirable property, pleasant location, in a healthy, fertile and beautiful section of country, convenient to churches and schools; conditions made known on day of sale. Attendance given by D. K. HUDSON, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 33D AND 34TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Board of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, under the direction of the undersigned Executive Committee:
33d-st.—9 lots on north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
34th-st.—12 lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
All the above described lots are 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. Seventy per cent. may at option of purchasers remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, JOSEPH GRAFTON, JOHN T. IRVING, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, SMITH CLIFT, Committee.

Naval Storekeeper's Office, United States Navy-Yard, New-York, Jan. 16, 1866.
AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMmodore C. H. Bell, United States Navy, Commandant of this station, I shall offer for sale at the navy-yard, on MONDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, the following articles, viz.:
Condemned tools, hardware, boats, coal and cinders from brass furnaces, oil and turpentine barrels, paints, brushes, &c., &c. EDWARD HOOKER, Acting Vol. Lieut. Commander, Naval Storekeeper.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.
10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.
3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.
4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.
7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 325 feet west 3d-av.
Maps and full particulars at the office.

CHINA AND GLASS.

CHINA AND GLASS.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
NO. 479 BROADWAY,
BELOW BROOME-ST.,
NOW OFFER
THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
DECORATED GOODS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
FOR TWENTY DAYS,
BEFORE TAKING INVENTORY.
THE GOODS ARE NEW AND PRETTY,
AND WILL BE FOUND CHEAP.
THE OFFERING IS IN GOOD FAITH.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH AT REDUCED prices to those having had their natural teeth extracted. Whole sets, $5, $8, $10 and $15. Call and examine specimens at No. 122 Bleecker-st. Dr. WHITE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Richard Kelly, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-street, New-York.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FACTORY FOR SALE!
Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at the Factory, in Yonkers, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
A LARGE FACTORY,
situated in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, within 16 miles of New-York City Hall.
The main building is 384 feet long and 40 feet wide; Blacksmith Shop and Boiler Room 300 feet long, besides other outer buildings.
NEW ENGINE OF 225 HORSE POWER,
two large Steam Boilers, Steam Heating Apparatus, and main Shafting. All the above in perfect order. Also,
9 LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSES,
together with a Water Grant from the State, extending nearly 500 feet into the Hudson River.
The main building is one of the lightest and pleasantest shops in the whole country.
Also, two extra Steam Boilers, nearly new and in perfect order, will be sold at auction at the same time. The above sale is peremptory.
For full particulars and maps of the whole property apply to FREDERICK A. COE, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Or to T. B. STOUT, Treasurer, Yonkers, N. Y.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

LONG BRANCH.
Parties desirous of lots or cottages upon or near the sea-shore, with superior views and fine bathing, at the west end of the Branch, and in the circle of all the extensive private improvements now being made at the highest points upon the Branch, will apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WATER FRONT AND VALUABLE dock property on Harlem River, near 3d-av., lots for commercial purposes adjoining, lots on the finest point, free of rock, near the Central Park, with fine water view, for private residences only. The property formerly belonging to the estate of Col. Lewis Morris, bounded by Harlem River, the Kills, 3d-av. and 138th-st., is now being opened and put in immediate readiness for building purposes. There are four avenues and two streets—133d and 138th—each 100 feet in width, all upon elevated ground, with proper grades reaching the summit, similar to Murray Hill. This property is offered at very low prices to parties desiring to improve or to invest. For maps, &c., apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FINE OLD MANSION FORmerly belonging to Col. Lewis Morris, situated between 131st and 132d sts., five minutes' walk from three depots, surrounded by shade trees more than one hundred years old, with superb water view, stable, ice-house filled, &c., with quantity of lots to suit. Will be sold much less than its value. Possession given 1st of April. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH-stoop modern brick houses, No. 32 2d-st., near Bowery, and Nos. 33 and 39 West Washington-place; all in complete order; good neighborhood, and rented for $900 each; possession May 1; will be sold for $10,500 each, on very easy terms; can be seen only by the permit of owner. Apply to ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

$22,000.—FIRST-CLASS MODERN four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x55, in fine order, between 5th and Madison avs., Murray Hill; possession. Others, furnished and unfurnished, $8,000 to $100,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House in excellent order, being painted and frescoed throughout; extra size front. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF LAND FRONTING on the old road from McComb's Dam to Fordham, and will have an entire front also on the 100 feet road now being laid out in continuation of the 7th-av.
LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—12 CENTRAL Park lots, running through from 89th to 90th sts., near 9th-av.; 7 lots on 75th-st., near 3d-av. Also, four-story brick house, No. 330 9th-av. Apply to J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF a gentleman, consisting of brown-stone basement, newly and elegantly furnished, in complete repairs and most desirable location. Can be seen by inquiring at No. 57 Broadway, Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—BY HOLDEN & MOORE, NO. 645 7th-av., near 48th-st., a large number of first and second-class houses and lots, in various parts of New-York City and Brooklyn. Also, farms and country residences in Westchester County and elsewhere.

FOR SALE — FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot, No. 321 West 22d-st. Size of house, 22.6 by 56; lot, 22.6 by 98.9.
For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWELVE minutes' walk from ferries, a first-class brown-stone front house, with modern improvements, at a bargain. Apply to H. BREWER, No. 23 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Irvington, 2¼ miles from Newark, New-Jersey. Buildings and grounds ample and commanding. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

GRAND HOTEL, CENTRAL PARK—EXtra size lot, 200 feet deep, for sale, opposite this site, and between Madison and 5th avs. Owner at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 12 to 1 only.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 116 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession 1st May. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 21 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply on the premises to JOHN S. MAXWELL, from 9 to 10 A. M.

FACTORIES FOR SALE, IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 42d-st., an elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25x65; lot 102. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 71 HESTER-st., with alleyway to the rear. Apply to A. MILLER, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN. A VERY GOOD house and lot in 4th-st. and a nice cottage, garden, &c., at Portchester. J. BISCO, 158 East 23d-st.

BOULEVARD PROPERTY.—CHOICE plots of ground on Broadway, for sale by ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

FLOORS TO LET—FRONT AND BACK rooms and two bedrooms; rent from $14 to $18 per month, with all the requirements for housekeeping and a large yard; also a store and a place for a family; would answer for a tailor or shoe-store, or any light business; no groceries or liquors allowed. Small neat families with reference can apply to JAMES EGAN, No. 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the distillery. The house is new and will be finished about the 1st of February; it is in the vicinity of 23d-st. and 6th-av.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To lease for ten years, at a ground rent, the property No. 60 Broadway, 35 feet wide, by 24.6 on New-st. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN 37th-st., near Broadway, handsomely furnished, and furniture for sale. Possession April 1. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, PART of a brown-stone house on 42d-st., with convenience for housekeeping, to two or three adults; rent $100 per month. Address GENTLEMAN, Box 179 *Times* Office.

A TWO STORY COTTAGE HOUSE TO let, corner of 11th-av. and 78th-st. Inquire of J. & J. E. CUDLIPP, corner 70th-st., and 10th-av. Rent $250 per annum.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SET OF LOFTS IN New-York City; not particular as to location, but lofts must be large and light; possession by Feb. 1. Address MANUFACTURER, care Geo. Moore & Co., No. 10 Park-place.

STORAGE STORE WANTED—EITHER on lease or purchase, on lot 25x100, and located between Cortlandt and North Moore sts., and West and Church sts. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE FACTORY, with engine, &c., in New-York; possession by Feb. 1. Address MANUFACTURER, care Geo. Moore & Co., No. 10 Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT HALL ROOM IN a private family, suitable for a single gentleman; references required; No. 132 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND THREE communicating rooms on the first floor, can be had by a gentleman and wife wishing to live exclusively and elegantly. Address, with name, PERRY, Box 2,712 Post-office.

ROOMS TO RENT.—ELEGANT APARTments en suite with private table only, at 164 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND real estate of an old-established boot and shoe store, only 60 miles from New-York, in a growing village; established for 18 years, and has an excellent set of customers; a rare chance for parties wishing to engage in the shoe business; want of health the only reason for selling. Address W. V., Box 3,693 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE—THE EMPIRE SLEIGH BELL, a new harness bell, the perfection of beauty in form and tune. Address L. T. C., Station D, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES,
STOP AND THINK
whether it is better to send for some of
STRONG'S SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
or buy elsewhere—you know not what.
$10, $20, $30, $40, $50, $100.
Lots always ready packed for express or mail. Send cash and order, and you will be pleased with your choice. Send to
T. W. STRONG'S, Valentine Depot, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMphlets and libraries, bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SPECTACLE, entitled

THE HALT IN THE DESERT;
Or, Midnight Scene upon an Oasis.
Introducing, for the first time, a number of the descendants of Hagar—the
ARABS.
In order to give additional tone and effect to this production,
TEN ARABIAN HORSES
of unequaled beauty and exquisite build have been secured. These animals are so thoroughly trained that they
LIE DOWN, SIT UP AND RISE
at the command of their masters, thus furnishing the GREATEST EXHIBITION OF EQUINE SAGACITY ever exhibited upon any stage or in any arena.
NO ABRIDGEMENT OF ATTRACTIONS.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
THE TINY, PRETTY CHILD, CLARENCE,
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
supported by the
BEST AND LARGEST TROUPE OF MERITORIOUS PERFORMERS
ever collected together will appear
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 o'clock,
and at the
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director .... MAX MARETZEK.
THE NEW OPERA SEASON
will positively commence
On THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1866.
SUBSCRIPTIONS
for a series of TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS will be received at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Further particulars in next Monday's advertisements.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor .... R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
In the zenith of its popularity.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES OF THE FAMOUS TROPE,
which for variety, originality and versatility cannot be equaled in the world.
A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
The laughable farce entitled
THE IRISH TIGER,
and the comic Irish Drama entitled
THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR.
The great sensation negro burlesque of the day,
THE BALLOON WEDDING.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE,
In new negro sensation comic acts, &c.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! MORE NOVELTIES!
THAT'S MY SISTER.
Madame Pepperer .... Rollini Howard
Count McGinnis .... Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Chas. Henry, J. W. Raynor, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier.
The pleasing vocal quartette with the popular Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, D. Emmett, Little Mac. Dan Bryant will speak his famous Stump Speech.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $6.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, SKATING, ARCHERY AND FENCING ACADEMIES, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. New classes of ladies, gents, misses and masters are again forming. Private instruction to invalids. Apply for circulars.

WINTER GARDEN.—RESERVED SEATS can be had for any evening; also, tickets for all first-class balls of the season, at No. 669 Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

DRY GOODS

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CLOSING SALE OF
WINTER CLOAKS,
Twenty per cent. below cost,
At
JOHN CAMPBELL'S,
(Late with George Brodie,)
No. 898 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

THE GREAT RUSH OF LAST WEEK
CAUSED BY OUR SELLING
MUSLINS
FROM 8 TO 10 CENTS A YARD
BELOW THE REGULAR RETAIL PRICES,
LEADS US TO ANNOUNCE
THAT UNLESS OUR STOCK "GIVES OUT"
WE WILL CONTINUE TO SELL THEM
DURING THIS WEEK
WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICES.
MUSLINS HAVE ADVANCED
FULL 10 CENTS A YARD
SINCE WE BOUGHT OUR STOCK,
YET OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME.
OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME.
THOSE WHO CAN
SHOULD COME EARLY IN THE DAY
TO AVOID THE RUSH
IN THE AFTERNOON.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

ALPACAS
GREAT BARGAINS IN ALPACAS,
Both Black and Colored.
WE WILL OFFER TO-MORROW
FIVE CASES OF THE
BEST MAKES OF ALPACAS,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
ALPACAS
AT 37½ cents a yard, WORTH 45 cents.
AT 40 cents a yard, WORTH 50 cents.
AT 44 cents a yard, WORTH 56 cents.
AT 50 cents a yard, cheap at 62½ cents.
AT 56 cents a yard, cheap at 75 cents.
AT 62½ cents a yard, well worth 80 cents.
AT 75 cents a yard, well worth 90 cents.
FINER QUALITIES, EQUALLY CHEAP.
These Alpacas are the BEST makes known in the market. They have been bought in LARGE quantities, since the DECLINE in GOLD, from 12½ to 20 cents a yard less than former prices, and will be sold much LESS than the ordinary retail rates.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CLEARING OUT OF WINTER GOODS.
BLANKETS for $4, $6, $8 and $10 a pair.
Former price, $6, $8, $12 and $14 a pair.
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS
Reduced to 37½ cents a yard.
BALMORAL SKIRTS
For $2, $2 50, $3, up to $5.
That are very cheap.
Clearing sale of FLANNELS,
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
ALL KINDS OF FLANNELS,
DELAINES, SHAWLS,
and every description of
WOOLEN GOODS,
To make room
FOR THE SPRING TRADE.
We need the room
FOR SPRING GOODS,
Hence the marking down.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
VERY HEAVY CANTON FLANNEL, 31c.
FINE AND HEAVY ALL WOOL, WORTH 55c., at 44c.
EXTRA QUALITY, ALL WOOL, WORTH 65c., at 50c.
EXTRA QUALITY, ALL WOOL, VERY HEAVY, YARD WIDE SHAKER FLANNEL, WORTH $1, at 60c.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
HANDSOME YARD WIDE SHEETING, 25c., WORTH 35c.
VERY FINE AND HEAVY YARD WIDE, 28c.
MAGNIFICENT BALMORAL SKIRTS, $2 50 and $3.
MERRIMAC, SPRAGUE and AMERICAN PRINTS, 28c.
YARD WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, 31c.
BEST STYLES OF DE LAINES, 31c.
BLACK ALPACAS, 40c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., FORMER PRICES, 50c., 65c., 75c., 90c.
BLANKETS CLOSING OUT AT COST.
LINEN DAMASKS VERY CHEAP FROM AUCTION. FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 237 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

NEW PATTERNS OF
AXMINSTER,
VELVET,
BRUSSELS AND
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
JUST OPENED AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS,
$1 25 PER YARD; FORMER PRICE $2.
THE LAST
OF THE IMPORTATION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BERLIN WOOL
CHAIR COVERS AND FIRE SCREENS,
in elegant designs,
just received, at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ELEGANT BALMORAL SKIRTS,
PARIS MADE,
just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. F. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DESPRES,
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY GLOVES.
No. 89 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 8TH-AV., WILL offer on MONDAY, and during the week, great bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS previous to taking account of stock. 30 cases and bales bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, bought two months ago when at the lowest point, and now selling from 1 to 5 cents per yard less than agents and jobbers' prices; also, 300 pairs best Blankets from auction, $4 per pair less than the price one month ago.

710 BROADWAY—710, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL—FRENCH FANCY DRESSES for ladies and gentlemen. ROBERT WOLF.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!!
CHANGE! CHANGE!! CHANGE!!!
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
SOMETHING NEW, STRANGE AND CURIOUS.
A PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
in the most
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
MENAGERIE, DRAMA,
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
100,000 CURIOSITIES.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.

THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising the following
GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS:
MR. EATON STONE, the original bare-back rider;
Mr. CHAS. SHERWOOD, Mr. LANGWORTHY,
Mme. VIRGINIA, Miss AMELIA,
Mr. JOHN FOSTER, Master CHAS. SHERWOOD, Jr.
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Mons. C. DUVRAIN on LA PERCHE EQUIPOISE.
AERIAL FLIGHTS on the SWINGING CORD.
Previous to Circus, the domestic drama of
JESSIE GRAY;
Or,
THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE.
Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Bridgman, W. L. Jamieson, Haviland, Anderson, Stevens, Mrs. Prior, W. L. Jamieson, G. Melville, appear.
W. B. HARRISON .... Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
MONDAY
and EVERY NIGHT, except Wednesday, 24th inst.,
The drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR;
Or, THE OUTCAST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, George Holland, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, G. Browne, Williamson, Graham, Pope, Ward, Misses Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques and Ione Burke.
Notwithstanding the great demand for seats to witness the above extraordinary and successful drama, the Manager, in order to carry out his system of variety which has already been advertised, will introduce a COMEDY NIGHT into each week's performance, inaugurating this programme on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24,
when will be given, for the first time in two years, Sheridan's sterling comedy of
THE RIVALS,
in which will appear Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Geo. Holland, Norton, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, and Mrs. John Sefton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S
FAREWELL MATINEE.
CARD.
Mr. WEHLI has the pleasure to announce that the distinguished pianist and composer, Mr. Richard Hoffman, has kindly consented to assist at this his farewell matinee. They will play, on this occasion, the celebrated March from "Preciosa," arranged for two pianos by Mendelssohn and Moscheles.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Mad. FLEURY URBAN,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Director .... Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich.
Prices of admission: Parquet, $1; Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Orchestra Chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre.
Ticket offices at Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.
Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.
The Pianos used by Mr. Wehli at all his Concerts are the New Scale Concert Grands, made by Chickering & Sons, No. 652 Broadway, New-York, and No. 247 Washington-st., Boston.
These Pianos were awarded the First Prize—A Gold Medal—at the exhibition of 1865.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING
personates a new and original character in
THE REAPERS OF BURGUNDY.
Whaley, Marden, Sr. Maur, Mrs. Welsh, Edwards.
DOGS OF THE JUNGLE.
G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Miss R. Denvil.
HIBERNIAN TINKER.
Bradshaw, McCloskey, Foster, Miss Maywood.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. WM. MARDEN.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hoagkin in New Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee Every Saturday.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
MME.
FANNY RAYMOND RITTER
announces that she will give a concert at the above hall, on TUESDAY, Jan. 23, on which occasion she will be assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Mr. FREDERICK BERGNER,
Mr. T. MOSENTHAL.
Tickets $1, to be had at Steinway & Sons'; also, at Scharfenberg & Luis', Beer & Schirmer's, and Schuberth & Co.'s music-stores.
To commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Reduced rates per steamship NEW-YORK, Jan. 20,
First cabin. Second cabin. Steerage.
$275. $150. $75.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. Winchester, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P.M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ...... Capt. J. B. Baker.
FLAMBEAU ...... Capt. Wm. B. Eaton.
NIGHTINGALE ...... Capt. Wm. Breaker.
GEN. BARNES ...... Capt. Thos. H. Morton.
First cabin passage ...... $25 | Deck $10
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The favorite sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, J. Atkins, Commander, sails SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
The SAN JACINTO sails SATURDAY, Feb. 3.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, H. H. HARDEE, Esq.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY, Wm. H. West, Commander,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River,
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager .... Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 22 and 23,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
Mr. Chas. Barron, J. H. Taylor, C. Kemble Mason, W. A. Donaldson, Miss Effie Germon and Marie Wilkins, who appear each night in conjunction with Messrs. J. Dyott, W. S. Andrews, H. Bland, J. L. Donnelly, W. S. Burroughs, Decker, King, Easton, Miss Andrews, Miss Hogan, &c.
Doors open at 6¾. Overture at 7:20.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE
EVERY WEDNESDAY.
The second,
WEDNESDAY, 24th,
on which occasion
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the first time in three years, as
RUY BLAS.
Doors open at 12¼; commencing at 1 o'clock—terminating in time to enable parties to reach the return trains, boats, &c.
Seats may now be secured.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
(for the second time in several years,)
Sheridan's beautiful play of
PIZARRO.
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR .... as .... ROLLA

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager .... J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE GENUINE SUCCESS
which has attended the production of the beautiful romantic play, in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
OR THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
and the UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM
bestowed on its representation, warrants its being announced for repetition
FOR A FEW NIGHTS MORE,
with the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
who appears in his original character, written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., and performed by him throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America, with unqualified approbation.
ALL THE TABLEAUX ENCORED.
THIS BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
abounds in beautiful sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, and will be presented TO-MORROW EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE PRESENT WEEK,
WITH A POWERFUL CAST, including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
Miss Kate Newton, Miss Eliza Newton, Messrs. J. W. Blaisdell, G. W. Garrison, T. J. Hind, &c., &c.
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT
will shortly appear in his great character of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
previous to the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
A great number of personal friends have inquired of me whether my connection with the above-named theatre was about to terminate.
In order to save my own and the time of a large circle of personal friends, and the public generally, I take this method of "denying the report" as false in every particular.
I have been the lessee of the New Bowery Theatre since its erection, am still, and intend to continue so.
J. W. LINGARD, Proprietor.

IRVING HALL.
J. B. POZNANSKI, Violinist, and
JOSEPH POZNANSKI,
The distinguished Pianist,
Have the honor to announce that they will give their
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
in the United States
On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1866,
assisted by eminent artists, with
A FULL ORCHESTRA.
Full particulars in future announcements.
N. B.—All business communications must be addressed to F. WIDDOWS, Business Manager, care of Chickering & Sons, Broadway.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

MUSICAL.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. Lessons every day for children, ladies and gentlemen. German Deuxtemps, six dances, taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano-forte and singing (established 1852,) gives instruction at pupils' residences; also to gentlemen, at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10—day and evening. Terms reasonable.

$6.—PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—$6 PER term of ten weeks; conducted by two well known professors. Address PROFESSOR, No. 543 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

GERMAN TAUGHT BY A COMPETENT and successful lady teacher, a native of Germany. She has time for two more pupils; reference can be given to a number of her pupils, who mastered the language entirely under her tuition. Address Miss M. MILL, General Post-office.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART Academy, No. 1,149 Broadway—The best place for thorough and expeditious preparation for business or the counting-house; superior handwriting guaranteed; pupils rapidly advanced in drawing and painting.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

FRENCH CLASS OF CONVERSATION AND READING.—A course of ten lessons will commence on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock. Apply for circulars to Prof. E. FEZANDIE, 10 Union-square.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GRADUATE, NOW ENGAGED teaching in first-class city schools, has a few leisure hours which he wishes to devote to schools or private lessons. Terms moderate. Address GEORGE, 691 Sixth-avenue.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH UNexceptionable city reference, desires a situation in some family to superintend household affairs; would be an agreeable companion to a lady; is capable of teaching young children; a good home more of an object than salary. Address, A. M., Station D, Bible-house, for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid in a private family. Best of reference. Apply or address No. 115 Laurens-street, near Prince.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day, or would take work in; operating done on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; first-class city reference. Apply at No. 20 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GARdener, who has some knowledge of farming, from first next month. Address Box No. 780 New-York Post-office, stating terms and references.

AN ENGINEER WHO CAN FIX STEAM or gas pipes, do his own repairing, use carpenters' tools; also, paint well, wishes to meet with an engagement; first-class references will be given; no objection to the country. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH the press in this city would like an engagement as New-York correspondent of a weekly country paper. Address N. D., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BUSINESS FOR ALL.—MALES AND FEmales, with capital or without, seeking for the most pleasant, reputable and profitable business, will call upon or address, for particulars, the Bartlett Sewing Machine Company, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.
See fifth page of this paper.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE fancy goods house. Address, stating salary, Box No. 4,879 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; UNEXCEPTIONable references required. Apply to WILLIAM A. CROCKER, No. 15 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE SIGMA PHI CLUB OF THE CITY of New-York, will give its Annual Dinner at the Maison Dorée, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. All members of the Society are cordially invited

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Activity in Peace Time—Vessels Building—Craft in Port—New Receiving Store—Officers of the Yard—Tour of the Yard—Apprentice Boys.

Notwithstanding the close of the war and the recent reductions of the working force in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, considerable activity is yet observable there. The old ships that were built before the rebellion, and a large number of those that were so signally serviceable during the war, employ many workmen in repairing, altering and refitting, and many other workmen are employed in building new ships to replace those that have been condemned or sold. Of the latter there are five, two of them—namely, the *Ontario* and *Java*—being of the latest model and largest class. At the Yard piers are two of the largest ships of the navy, now receiving their machinery and rigging. One of these—the *Nesahamine*—was constructed in Philadelphia and brought hither for completion; the other—the *Madawaska*—was built here. The latter was taken out of the dry dock on Wednesday last. She is a frigate of the first-class, twenty feet longer than George Steers' famous *Niagara*, and pierced for twenty-four guns of large calibre. She has four smoke-stacks amidships.

Among the most interesting of the fleet of old ships lying at the yard is the side-wheel steamer *Gettysburg*. She is the first vessel raised by the new floating dock—a large and powerful marine machine which the workmen of the yard have just completed, and moored about 200 feet to the east of the old granite dry-dock. The *Gettysburg* was a blockade-runner that was captured previous to the close of the war. She is a large, sharp-bowed, wooden ship, with rakish rig and bucket paddle-boxes, and is said to have been very swift. She is one of the most valuable captures of the war, and after the overhauling which she is undergoing may become exceedingly serviceable under the flag of stars.

The *Vermont*, which has replaced the old *North Carolina* as receiving-ship, and rides at anchor where the *North Carolina* formerly rode, was in the days when her keel was laid designed to be a triumph of naval architecture. She is a fine and roomy ship, but for modern use she is unserviceable except as a receiving or school ship; or perhaps she might be made available as a storeship for a squadron, provided any Admiral should elect to employ two or three steamers expressly to tow her to her point of destination. She was built more than a quarter of a century ago, but was not placed in commission until the opening of the rebellion. Surrounded by the sharp and shapely ships that have come from the hands of the naval architects of our day, she seems a huge and unwieldy wedge with prow inclining to the water's edge, and quarter-deck that might have been intended for an observatory. She carries heavy metal, but any one of the saucy little double-enders that are run aground far up Wallabout Bay, near the Cob Dock, is worth, in action, two of her. She answers her present use admirably. Her spacious decks are clean as a housewife's floor, and her cabins are as comfortable as any Fifth-avenue parlor. The number of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and others now on board the *Vermont* and awaiting orders is about five hundred.

LIST OF VESSELS AT THIS STATION.

Only two vessels in commission—the *Don* and the fine steamship *Rhode Island*—were in port yesterday morning, and the latter sailed yesterday at noon, leaving but one United States vessel in commission here. There are at the Navy-yard thirty-five vessels out of commission, as follows:

Narragansett,	Spuyten Duyvil,	Hybiscus,
Pontiac,	Huron,	Spirea,
Unadilla,	Gettysburg,	Algonquin,
Eutaw,	Massassoit,	Dunbarton,
Pawtuxet,	Lackawanna,	Talahoma,
Pequot,	Sebago,	Nesahamine,
Mattabeset,	Penobscot,	Puritan,
Peoria,	Kanahwa,	Iroquois,
Onondaga,	Iosco,	Portsmouth (ordnance,)
Wyalusing,	Octorara,	
Senoma,	Oneida,	Vermont (receiving.)
Roanoke,	Madawaska,	

The United States vessels at New-York are;

Idaho,	Wampanoag,	Cohoes,
Winooski,	North Carolina,	(ordnance.)

The United States vessels building are:

Kalamazoo,	Ontario,	Java.
Quinnebaug,	Moshola,	

In addition to the number of workmen employed upon these craft, a large number of masons, iron-workers and builders are busy upon the new receiving-store that the government is erecting on the avenue, not far from the York-street gate. Part of the front and one wing of this building are nearly finished, and the foundations of the other wing have been set. The edifice, which is of brick, trimmed with granite, has three stories and a basement, and is to cover a square of 195 by 200 feet. Laborers are also employed on what was the easterly side of the yard, filling-in old docks and preparing to occupy the land between the old Navy-yard boundaries and the Naval Hospital—a tract that was recently obtained by the United States from the City of Brooklyn, by exchange. All this labor requires the services of 2,750 men, as follows:

NUMBER OF MEN IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Carpenters	427	Storekeeper's laborers	63
Steam-engineers	611	Timber Inspector's laborers	59
Joiners	76	Yard laborers	140
Blacksmiths	119	Teamsters	18
Ordnance	204	Writers	50
Gun-carriage makers	11	Watch and gate keepers	22
Plumbers	28	Ship-keepers	143
Spar-makers	21	House-carpenters	29
Boat-builders	12	Inspectors of provisions and clothing	63
Caulkers	79		
Block-makers	25	Hose-makers	6
Sail-makers	57	Oakum-makers	10
Sawyers	47	Machinists' workmen	3
Coopers	12	Pattern-makers' workmen	1
Painters	35		
Boatswains	54		
Constructing engineers	219		
Stone-masons, cutters and helpers	39	Total	2,750
Brick-layers and hod-carriers	63	Employed one year ago	7,000

OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Through the politeness of Mr. James F. Farrel, Secretary of the Commandant, we are enabled to publish a complete list of the officers and heads of departments in the yard, as follows:

Charles H. Bell, Commandant.
James F. Farrel, Secretary to the Commandant.
A. M. Pennock, Executive Officer.
S. D. Trenchard, Commander.
D. B. Harmony, Master of the Yard.
A. E. K. Benham, Henry Erben, Jr., Earl English, Lieutenant-Commanders.
W. C. Rogers, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander.
Edward Hooker, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.
James W. King, Chief Engineer in Charge, assisted by Thomas J. Jones, Chief Engineer.
Charles Eversfield, Surgeon.
Garrett R. Barry, Paymaster.
Charles T. Stewart, Chaplain.
Commander J. R. M. Mullany, Inspector of Ordnance.
D. L. Braine, Lieutenant-Commander, Assistant Inspector.
Commander E. T. Nichols, Navigation Officer.
Capt. J. H. Strong, Inspector of Supplies.
Lieut.-Commander Henry Wilson, Assistant Inspector of Supplies.
Thomas G. Bell, Boatswain.
R. J. Hill, Gunner.
W. D. Jenkins, Carpenter.
George C. Boerum, Sailmaker.
Benjamin F. Delano, Naval Constructor.
Charles Hastings, Constructing Engineer.
Paymaster J. O. Bradford, Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.
Henry R. Husted, Chief Accountant.
Col. W. L. Shuttleworth, Commander of Marines.
George W. Lee, Clerk of the Yard.
John W. Spicer, Chief Clerk to the Storekeeper.
Naval Hospital—J. C. Palmer, Surgeon-in-Chief; Benjamin F. Bache, Director of the Laboratory.
New-York Rendezvous, No. 9 Cherry-street—Commander W. E. Leroy.
Receiving-ship Vermont—Commander Alexander C. Rhind.

The pay-roll of the yard as at present constituted calls for about $250,000 a month. The wages and time of all mechanics employed in the yard are regulated by those of like capacity in manufactories that are carried on by private enterprise. To ascertain what the compensation of mechanics in the outer world is, the commandant of the yard sends circulars to such places as the Morgan, Novelty and Delamater iron works, Messrs. Webb, Westervelt, Rowland and other ship-builders, and to others; and the superintendents of these private establishments always cheerfully fill up the blanks.

TOUR OF THE YARD.

The rigid rules of war times have been relaxed, and now, through either of three entrances, any person may enter at will during the working hours, and inspect whatever may please his fancy. The York-street gate is most frequented by visitors. Near this gate the bounty-brokerages that disfigured the neighborhood a year ago have given way to a number of prize-money offices and attendant dram-shops, and near these, from dawn until dusk, the sidewalks are thronged by loungers of nearly every grade and from every clime. On your right as you pass the gate are the guard and engine houses; on the left a carriage-road, with the old cobble-stone pavement of the time when the yard was laid out, winds up the hill to the commandant's dwelling, a plain wooden mansion of two stories, such as might be chosen as the abode of a country esquire. Further down on the left the scene is eminently Egyptian, great pyramids of huge shot and shell being piled on every hand. On the right, again, is the little octagonal mustering office, where, every morning at 7:30, and every afternoon at 1 o'clock, the workmen are mustered in. Next are the new receiving stores, and further down on the left, the Naval Lyceum. The lower stories of this building are filled with offices, and above is a fine museum with a choice library. The museum is mainly a collection of curiosities and antiquities that have been presented by naval officers and others. Overhead are the portraits of the Presidents down to Tyler, and of naval commanders and others. Here is a case containing a collection from Japan; yonder is an Egyptian mummy, that may have walked the earth a thousand years ago; near by is a coral vase from the bottom of the sea; here are shells from the sea-shores of both hemispheres; there models of ships dating back—not quite back to the time of the ark; in short, everything that naval fancy may have found at home and abroad and thought worth the trouble of transporting to the lyceum. The threshold of the building is flanked by long bronze cannon that were taken from Spanish ships.

Passing down toward the great ship-houses you reach a triangular inclosure, within which the little torpedo boat *Midge* is exhibited. The craft resembles an ordinary decked yawl of about 15 feet keel, and has a bowsprit of about 20 feet in length; attached to this is the torpedo; the boat is to be propelled under water, at a safe distance from shot or shell, and her torpedo is capable of shattering the strongest ship in the navy. Within the same inclosure is the ram which was captured by Admiral Farragut from the rebel steamer which was consumed at the taking of New-Orleans; and on this monstrous iron casting are various shot and shell. One curious shell of ten inches in diameter, closely resembling a stove-pipe hat, is inscribed "Rebel 10-inch Brooke solid shot from a banded smooth-bore gun, taken at Batter Huger, Mobile Harbor; 238 pounds." Near this is a round shot which, on the 5th of August last, having been thrown from Fort Morgan, passed through the *Brooklyn* and lodged in the *Octorora*. The "Peacemaker," mate to the great gun which exploded on board the steamer *Princeton* while President Tyler and his Cabinet were visiting her, has been taken from its old position in the yard and consigned to oblivion, giving place to the larger and more destructive ordnance which was called into existence by the war of the rebellion.

In the provision and clothing department you find enormous quantities of coffee, pepper, and other spices, which become interesting when you learn that they are prepared by machinery. The crude article—coffee, for instance—is hoisted into an upper story, and thence poured down as a miller pours his corn into the hopper. It falls into two great cylinders that revolve over a coal fire and roast it; thence it is taken to a screen where a gale from a pair of steam bellows winnows it, and thence it passes into a grinding machine; after which it is properly packed and ready for shipment. Nearly all the spices that are consumed by the navy are prepared in this building.

Far down the narrow street, between the great plumbers' shop, blacksmiths' shop, carpenters' shop, steam saw-mill, iron-foundry and other buildings, is the oakum factory, a neat building of iron exclusively, and by all odds the most tasty in the yard. You are told, as you pass this, that in the manipulation of oakum heat is generated, and that it should be kept in a fire-proof building. Your time is expended long before you have reached the stables or the great stone dry-dock, the new floating dock, or the three antique mansions on Flushing-avenue, wherein the subordinate officers dwell; but curiosity prompts you to cross to the cob dock and make the acquaintance of the gun which wakes you every morning at sunrise. The unsociable monster is mounted in state near the Navy-yard printing-office; you may undertake to stare him out of countenance if you will, but not a sound can you get from his throat until sunset.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

Under instructions which Commandant Bell received from Secretary Welles on the 1st of August last, a number of naval apprentices have recently been accepted at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There is, however, no vacancy just now, but as a guide to parents or guardians who may apply hereafter, the Times will note some of the requisites for admission as an apprentice in the navy, as follows:

No boy who has not reached the age of 13, nor can any over 18 years be enlisted. The parent or guardian must give his written assent, and it must appear that the boy has not been coerced. He must read well, spell correctly, write legibly, and cipher in whole numbers and fractions. Written testimonials of unimpeachable character must accompany the application, and the candidate must understand that the government does not promise to give him official rank on the completion of his course. The sole promise that is made is that all candidates shall have an equal chance to compete for the annual appointments at the Naval Academy. No candidate can be accepted if he has any physical defect or is liable to suffer from any disease, and every boy, on being received on board the school-ship, is to be vaccinated, even though he may have been vaccinated before admission.

The oath of allegiance must in all cases be taken by the candidate at the time of his enlistment, and by his parent or guardian before signing the shipping articles.

Boys at the time of their enlistment are rated as of the third class, and can be advanced only by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, after instruction and examination on board the schoolship, unless when transferred to a sea-going vessel, and in that case they are to be rated as other enlisted persons are. The newly-entered apprentices are not to be sent to a receiving-ship, or thrust among men who belong to the general service. Garments, hammocks, books, stationery and instruments are to be supplied by the government, and the charges therefor are to be deducted from the apprentice's allowances of money. No money is to be paid the apprentice, and ten per cent. of his allowance (from $8 to $10 a month) is to be withheld by the department until he attains his majority, when such sum as may be due is to be given him.

The apprentice is to be thoroughly instructed in all the duties pertaining to seamanship and naval gunnery, and the officers and instructors on the ship wherein he may pursue his studies are vigilantly to guard him against all immoral influences, and embrace every opportunity to advise and improve him in his studies and duties. Boys are to be granted temporary leave of absence if the commanding officer finds them proficient in their studies, but parties of two or more apprentices are not to be permitted to go ashore unless they are accompanied by a petty officer or steady and exemplary seamen who will check them in the abuse of liberty without imposing any harsh or unnecessary restraint.

These and the other rules from which we epitomize are wholesome regulations that do credit to the head of the large-hearted man that conceived them; and if they are observed to the letter, and our ships a decade hence are to be manned by the graduates of such a school, we may proudly look forward to a great future for the American navy.

Eccentric Suicide—A Man Jumps into a Vat of Boiling Beer.

Charles Haefner, a native of Germany, and about 30 years of age, who has for some time past been in the employ of Adrian Feyh's, proprietor of the white beer brewery, No. 266½ William-street, committed suicide by jumping into a copper-boiler full of scalding hot beer. It appears that Haefner has been of intemperate habits, and at times became considerably depressed in spirits, and while under such influences, evidently, meditated the act of suicide. On Thursday he called upon Philip Hupnagel, at No. 265 William-street, to whom he was indebted for board and refreshments, and paid a portion of his bill, at which time he was partially intoxicated. Before leaving Mr. Hupnagel's place he gave the proprietor his trunk-key, telling that gentleman to take enough articles sufficient to secure the balance of the account existing between them.

After thus disposing of his worldly affairs, Haefner bade Mr. Hupnagel good-by, as one would do on the eve of a journey, but being partially intoxicated, no notice was taken of the occurrence, and the deceased was permitted to depart uninterfered with. Soon after a shriek was heard coming from the direction of Mr. Feyh's brewery, and on several persons in the vicinity going to see what occasioned the outcry, they discovered the unfortunate man standing in a copper vat, almost full of boiling beer, without, however, making the slightest attempt to get out. The wretched man was with all possible speed removed from the vat, but he was terribly scalded from the waist down before the aid had reached him.

Haefner was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died on Friday night from the effects of the scalds received. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gover on the body of deceased. From the evidence adduced it would appear that no one saw Haefner jump into the boiler, but no doubt seemed to exist that the act was a voluntary and premeditated one. A verdict in accordance with such belief was therefore brought in by the jury.

The Fog.

The fog which settled down upon the cities and the rivers yesterday morning, and remained there all day long, was perhaps the densest we have known this Winter. The Ferry-boat traffic on both North and East Rivers was much impeded, and disagreeable delays were numerous. Whistles and bells gave warning in every direction, and the wonder is, in this Babel of sound, how pilots could distinguish the particular one which guided them to their slip. Owing to the impossibility of running on time, the crowding of the boats, especially those running between New-York and Brooklyn, was exceedingly disagreeable, if not dangerous, and a state of affairs which very naturally suggested the peril to which human life is exposed in the precarious crossing in such weather, especially so, since, in the event of a collision, there are no means provided, adequate or inadequate, to aid in saving the lives of those who might be thrown into the water, or leap into it when in a frenzy of excitement.

It is to be hoped that it shall never be our painful duty to record a catastrophe so terrible as might occur on either of our rivers in such a fog as that of yesterday, or to assail the criminal neglect through which we may be called upon to bewail the untimely death of our fellow-citizens within a stone's throw of their homes. The Fulton Ferry at such a time is especially dangerous. At best, when the boats go regularly, they are overburdened with their human freight; but the crushing thousands which throng upon them when they are delayed beyond their accustomed starting time, on either side, is in truth frightfully suggestive of accident, and ought not to be permitted, however impatient and regardless of their own and others' safety passengers may be. When a boat is sufficiently laden the chains should be put up and additional numbers refused access on deck; or, if this plan failed to exclude them, the boat might leave the dock so far that the most adventurous leaper must fail to get on board or be inclined to try it. Better to have delays giving rise to grumblings than continue that recklessness which may fling the shadow of death across many a threshold.

About 4 P. M. the fog gradually disappeared from the city and neighborhood. The Sound steamers did not arrive till a late hour.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

The Editors and Proprietors of the Police Gazette Charged with Libeling Mr. A. T. Stewart—The Accused are Arrested and Held for Examination.

Considerable interest was manifested yesterday in and around the Tombs Police Court, in consequence of the arraignment, before Mr. Justice Dowling, of George W. Matsell and William MacKellar, the editors and proprietors of the *National Police Gazette*. In the early part of the day, Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the well-known dry goods merchant of this city, appeared before Justice Dowling and made the following affidavit, which we print verbatim:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Alexander T. Stewart, being duly sworn, deposed and says: That he has resided and done business as a merchant for many years in the City of New-York; is now very largely engaged in business therein, and well known to most of the residents of said city, either by repute or personal acquaintance.

That in the issue of the *National Police Gazette*, (a newspaper published in said city,) of the date of Jan. 20, 1866, and which was published and sold as early as the 19th inst., there appears the following article, viz.:

"VETERAN ROUE."

"Amid the throng of customers who, in ambitious succession, gave her a monopoly of their traffic, may be mentioned a veteran *millionaire* of more than sixty winters.

This leading representative of the plethoric wealth of this metropolis is yet in the full vigor of active business life, and though ranking hardly second to any of our imperial proprietors of fortune, he yet finds exquisite pleasure in coining speculation into dollars, and wielding a mammoth mercantile interest purely for the profitable margin it returns. His commercial relations with the principal business capitals of the world are steady, involving importations on the most magnificent scale of trafficking adventure. German industry, British skill and French taste unite to pay tribute to his enterprise. In the French capital, especially, is our veteran hero believed to find wares admirably suited to his tastes. But in the cultivation of his relations with the live French actress we have delineated, he fortunately hit upon a happy method that obviated the necessity of a special visit to Paris. He found the article desired ready imported to his hand, with himself for his own most liberal customer. No exquisiteness of foreign taste or skill of Parisian loom could weave such a fabric as he had sagaciously "dropped" to, right under the shadow of his own wholesale establishment. How lucky thus to obviate the perils and anxieties of a special visit across the boisterous Atlantic, to effect the importation specially needed for his own household market!

It was a piece of rare fortune not encountered every day, and the millionaire was evidently prepared to extend to it an appreciation proportioned to its rarity. At the time here referred to our lady held forth in a suitable establishment in Depau Row, and with gallant frequency did the ripe lover of over threescore years visit her there in her chosen home. Again and again has his waiting carriage been seen in faithful attendance upon the attractive door. A plausible pretext, of course, was at hand for these personal visits. Largely interested, as he is, in both the real and personal property of our city, he may be properly presumed to desire ocular proof that his various tenements are kept with appropriate care, and especially those of a choice and expensive character. Perhaps he visited our heroine to see for himself if she kept the gas-pipes of the establishment in creditable order, or whether the invaluable Croton ran in pure and plenteous volume through their appointed channels without needless wastage. We are indeed assured, on good authority, that the *villanous gas* did succeed, occasionally, in making an escape "most foul," which all the health-giving qualities of abundant Croton were insufficient to wash away. But soberly, let us candidly admit that these visits of the veteran trader in his carriage were consistent and entirely in order—that they were prompted by a judicious anxiety for the good usage of valuable property. This is no extravagant supposition, as the visits referred to were made at a season when our New-York Croton is especially liable to burst its enclosures. But an interesting episode finally occurred in the relations between the wary importer and his youthful inamorata. His abundant liberality in footing the bills of the establishment with its fancy proprietress, was worthy of his fortune. The lady was thus enabled to live in glittering luxuriance. But suspicions of the fair one's fidelity ultimately crept through the *glowing* hair of the aged suitor. The "green-eyed monster" stirred up even the "frosty passions of old age" to their lowest depths, till our millionaire was finally tempted to put a faithful and sagacious *witness* on the fair heroine's track, to observe any eccentric motions of this "bright, particular star," and report accordingly. To make the observations on the suspected one the more effective, the interesting spy was prompted to cultivate the special confidence of the generous mistress. Furnished with abundant funds for his part, this character was by no means disagreeable to the private detective. He accordingly sought and succeeded in getting a position around the lady's domestic hearth, where he lived with rank luxuriance, playing to the outside world the *rôle* of "father" and head of the houshold, while in reality he was engaged as a "sheep dog" on the movements of the French innocent. But the lady was sharp if she was innocent. Her acute olfactories very speedily smelt in this nice detective arrangement of the millionaire an extremely elongated "rat." With prompt decision she acted upon her convictions and resolved to beat the importer at his own game. Her ready intuition detected the accessible side of the *detective*, and with the millionaire's own money she began her crafty appliances. Her experiment was brilliantly successful. The "golden pill" she administered was gloriously operative, and the detective was dumb as an oyster. He saw nothing. He knew nothing. He had nothing to report to his master. The lady had bought him up, body and breeches, and that, too, with the millionaire's own money. That, indeed, was a decidedly French triumph, with all the sparkle of French brilliancy. And now the name of such a heroine should no longer be withheld from an impatient public. We give it with all pleasure, as well, in justice to an original character, to gratify a naturally curious public. Her name then is Natalie Dumas, late of the Gallic-American Theatre, but more lately still the dashing proprietress of Depau Row, with all the needful accompaniments. Her achievements entitle her to the distinction of a "specimen brick."

That deponent is the merchant intended to be referred to in said article, and any person resident of said city, possessed of very moderate sagacity or information, on reading said article, would understand at once that deponent was the person therein held up to public infamy and disgrace; and that such was the effect and purpose of the publication. That the statements in said article are wholly and utterly untrue as far as they relate to this deponent; that they constitute a vile and atrocious libel upon him, and the writer and publishers thereof intended thereby to allude to deponent, and so far as within their power to hold him up to public infamy and disgrace. That he is well known to be the owner of the premises described in said article as Depau Row, having resided therein for nearly twenty years. That he is informed and believes, and so charges, that said newspaper has quite an extensive circulation within said city; that its editors and publishers are Geo. W. Matsell and Wm. Mackellar. Deponent prays, therefore, that said Matsell and Mackellar may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

ALEX. T. STEWART.

Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1866.
JOSEPH DOWLING, Police Justice.

On this affidavit, Justice Dowling at once issued his warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Matsell and Mackellar. Officer Smith went to their place of business in Tryon-row, and informed them that they were wanted at the Tombs to answer the charge of having perpetrated a libel on Mr. A. T. Stewart. The two gentlemen very promptly appeared before the magistrate at the police court, where the charge was fully stated to them by the Justice. Both of them thereupon disclaimed all intention of publishing a libel against Mr. Stewart; they said they did not mean that gentleman when they wrote and published the objectionable portion of the article, which we have given above in Mr. Stewart's affidavit, but that on the contrary they referred to a very different person.

Notwithstanding this disclaimer, the Corut thought it proper to hold the accused to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to answer. The case will be investigated fully in the early part of this week. The required bail was given.

THE NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.

Concerning the Removal of the Ancient Landmark—History of the Edifice.

As stated in the Times yesterday, the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of this city have decided to pull down the church building at the corner of Fulton and William streets, and lease the ground for business purposes.

The church was erected in 1769, but is not, as was inadvertently stated, the oldest edifice used for church purposes in this city, St. Paul's, in Broadway, having been completed in 1765. North Dutch Church was originally erected with a tiled roof, which was afterward replaced by shingles, and these again gave way to some more modern material. In other respects the edifice is in almost precisely the same condition as when first erected, and if allowed to remain would doubtless last for a couple of centuries more.

It is one of the few remaining historical landmarks of our ever-changeful city, though the traditions connected with it are not many. It contains, however, some exceedingly well-kept marriage and baptismal records, which have often been referred to. Our readers may have noticed that at the corner of Fulton and William streets stands an old cannon, with a ball firmly fixed in its mouth. The story runs—though we do not vouch for its authenticity—that during the Revolutionary war an English frigate favored our citizens with a few red-hot shot, one of which struck the old church, and that a blacksmith living hard by picked up the shot with his pincers and placed it in the mouth of the cannon, where it now remains.

The Reformed Dutch Church is the oldest religious organization on this continent, having been founded in 1620. For a long time the Church retained its distinctive customs and even language; the first English sermon ever listened to by the denomination having been delivered in 1764 by Dr. Laidlie in the building in Nassau-street, now used as a Post-office. The last sermon in the Dutch language was preached in 1803. The first pastor or domine was Jonas Michaelius, who appears to have been appointed in 1628. The first edifice used specially by the denomination for church purposes was erected in 1634, on the shore of the East River, between Whitehall and Broad streets. It was a mere barn; and in 1642 another edifice was built, at a cost of twenty-five hundred guilders, within the walls of the fort. It was called St. Nicholas. In 1691 a lot was purchased in Garden-street, now Exchange-place, on which another church was soon after erected, known as the South Dutch Church. Both it and St. Nicholas were destroyed by fire in 1835. In 1729 the erection of the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau-street, now used as the United States Post-office, was commenced. It was not completed until 1730. In 1844 it was purchased by government and converted into a Post-office. Its bell was removed to the church in Ninth-street, near Broadway, and subsequently to that in Lafayette-place, where it still summons the congregation to prayer.

We are not informed when the demolition of the Fulton-street Church will commence, but it will doubtless be within a short period.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

Interesting Facts in a Condensed Form.

A condensed statement, prepared by the Secretary of the City Mission, whose rooms are at No. 30 Bible House, shows in convenient form some useful facts in regard to our great metropolis.

The marriages average 3,272 per annum; the births, 6,424; the deaths, 25,196.

There are in the city 54,338 dwellings, containing 155,707 families. On an average each dwelling contains 15 persons. The tenant-houses number 15,000, containing 486,000 persons.

Our public amusements cost $7,000,000 per annum; our police $2,000,000, and our City and County Government $18,000,000.

There are in the city 350 churches, chapels and missions of all kinds, with accommodations for 300,000 persons. The Protestant churches number 275, with average membership of 300—giving a total of 64,800 communicants.

Our Sabbath schools of all denominations are 350 in number, with an attendance of 87,500 pupils. Of these 70,000 are Protestants. In the public schools, under the care of the Board of Education, the average attendance is 84,973; in the parochial schools, private schools, colleges, &c., the attendance is estimated at 20,000. The average daily attendance at all the schools, public and private, is supposed to be about 104,000. The number of children in the city between the ages of 5 and 15 years is 146,460, consequently it appears that about 46,000 of them do not attend school. Of these it is supposed 50 per cent. are detained at home by sickness or poverty, or are kept at work, and the remaining 50 per cent. are vagrants, beggars and rowdies.

Twenty-four per cent. of our population, or about 200,000, are between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Of these 100,000 are males.

There are about ten thousand drinking places in the city, and their gross receipts per annum are supposed to exceed $5,000,000.

About 7,500 prostitutes parade our streets, and some 2,500 other women visit houses of assignation, making a total of 10,000. The value of the real and personal property invested in the business is estimated at $5,000,000. The average duration of life after entering on a course of prostitution does not exceed four years, so that 1,800 of these wretched women die every year.

The City Mission is doing good work. The result of last year's labors is briefly summed up as follows: 43 missionaries, 11 mission stations, 30 rooms in tenant-houses, 4,307 meetings, 63,314 missionary visits, 437 temperance pledges, 2,876 children and youth to Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes, 527 children to day schools, persuaded 5,980 persons to attend church and missions, restored 124 to church privileges, induced 464 persons to unite with churches, loaned 2,652 volumes, gave 1,460 Bibles and Testaments, superintended 667 voluntary visitors, and distributed 840,591 tracts.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A DENTAL OPERATION.

Patrick J. Kennedy, who is engaged in the dental business at No. 563 Eighth-avenue, charged Elizabeth Nugent, aged 18, John Kearns, aged 19, Richard Weeks, aged 13, all natives of this city, with having stolen, on the 6th of December last, a quantity of false teeth and plates, and a "specimen jaw," in all valued at $250. The accused were arrested yesterday by Officer Jones, of the Twentieth Precinct. In his affidavit the complainant stated that a portion of the missing property had been found in the possession of the female prisoner, while the other two boys confessed to the fact of having had possession of some of the goods. All three of the accused were committed to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail each.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT.

Bernard Phillips, residing at No. 17 East Twenty-eighth-street, charged Ely Yate with having knocked down his son, James Phillips, on Friday last, inflicting severe, and it is feared fatal injuries, by striking him on the head. The accused was arrested by Officer Jewett, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and he was committed to await the result of the boy's injuries. A certificate from the attending physician was produced, stating that young Phillips was suffering from concussion of the brain, and in great danger.

A WICKED SON.

Mrs. Ann Brennan, a neatly dressed and evidently hard-working woman, about 50 years of age, appeared before the Justice yesterday afternoon and made complaint against Phillip Brennan, her son, a burly ruffian about 25. Mrs. Brennan stated that she was living at No. 18 West Thirty-first-street with her two daughters. That they worked hard and faithfully for their joint support. That the son had been living on their exertions for the past seven weeks, without making any effort to earn a livelihood, and that he had made repeated threats against their lives. The daughters had been compelled to leave the house, terrified at their brother's conduct. Yesterday morning Phillip had reiterated his ruffianly threats against his aged mother, and she was compelled to have him arrested. When asked what he had to say, the prisoner said that his mother had used money that he had sent her while in the army, and that he was determined to have it. The following conversation then ensued:

Justice—Will you let your mother alone?
Prisoner—Of course I will do just what I said I would do.
Justice—You will have to find bail for your future good behavior, in that case.
Prisoner—I want my money.
Justice—What money?
Prisoner—The money I sent her when I was doing hard duty in the army. She had no right to take it.
Justice—You sent it to her, and she had a perfect right; and you must be a contemptible loafer if you say otherwise.
Complainant—It's a hard thing to do, Judge, but I must do it for the sake of my two girls.
Justice—He will be sent where he will have to work.

The prisoner was ordered to find bail in $300 for his future good conduct, in default of which he will be sent to the Island.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ROBBERY IN BROADWAY.

John H. Stebbins, residing at No. 182 West-street, stated that while proceeding down Broadway, near Prince-street, about 10 o'clock Friday night, in company with his brother, James Kelly and two other men, at present unknown, stopped them, when Kelly seized complainant by the arm and held him while one of the other men caught hold of the other arm. While in this predicament the third rifled his pockets of a silver watch valued at $35. The entire proceeding being performed in so short a time that Mr. Stebbins' brother did not notice the act of robbery. Procuring the assistance of Officer Sullivan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, Kelly was arrested, but his confederates succeeded in making good their escape. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.

Charles H. Giles was yesterday arrested by Capt. Jordan, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $60, the property of Josephine Russell, of No. 80 Prince-street, who preferred the complaint. From the affidavit in the case it would appear that the complainant and the prisoner had been living together as man and wife, and that on the 1st of February, 1865, Giles obtained possession of the watch, under pretence of having it cleaned and repaired, but failed to return it. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

AN ABSCONDING DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Eunice W. Woodruff, residing at No. 11 Forty-seventh-street, accused Barbara Schenck, alias "Smidt," with having stolen, on the 3d inst., from her residence a quantity of clothing, valued at $139. Barbara was arrested by Officer McGrath, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and a portion of the stolen property recovered. On being arraigned on the charge the prisoner admitted her guilt, stating that she had been assisted by another girl named Annie Lewis, who had possession of the remaining portion of the missing goods. She was committed for trial in default of $1000 bail. The alleged accomplice was not arrested.

ATTEMPTED TO SHOOT HER SEDUCER.

Frank Callmeyer, residing at No. 42 Bowery, accused Annie Geslier with making an attempt against his life with a pistol. In his complaint, Callmeyer stated that the accused came to his residence, and while engaged in conversation, she suddenly drew a single-barreled pistol, and placing the muzzle against his breast, pulled the trigger. Fortunately for the complainant, the weapon was only at half-cock, and he was enabled to snatch it from her grasp before she could repeat the attempt. He had Miss Geslier arrested by Officer Green, of the Tenth Precinct. In reply to the query of the Justice, the prisoner stated that the complainant had seduced her, and had agreed to repair the injury. Having heard that Callmeyer was about being married to a young lady up town, she determined to avenge her wrongs by shooting him. She was admitted to bail in $1,000 to await examination, her brother becoming her surety.

Tanners and Hide Dealers in Trouble—Their Trade in Jeopardy—Circular from Secretary McCulloch.

Owing to information reaching the Treasury Department at Washington, that hides of cattle which had died of the plague, were about to arrive here, instructions were forwarded to the Custom-house authorities to refuse them entrance unless under special permission from Washington. The following is a copy of the letter of instructions:

Washington, Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

Sir: I have been informed that the ship *Sandusky*, recently arrived at Fayal from Bristol for New-York, is laden in part with hides said to have been taken from cattle that have died from the disease now prevalent in England, and known as the cattle plague.

Customs officers cannot exercise too much vigilance in guarding against the introduction of this terrible disease, and will permit no foreign hides to be landed without first reporting in each case and receiving instructions from the department allowing the entry.

Very respectfully, H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

This interference with their trade caused considerable excitement among the dealers in hides and the tanners, who not only feared a stoppage of their trade but the loss of hides already on hand, which they had imported lately or were about to unship. Eight or ten of the consignees, however, having yesterday made affidavit that these hides were not those of diseased cattle, were permitted to discharge their cargoes.

In December last 284,000 hides were landed at our docks in New York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The late Fatal Accident at St. Peter's Church.—Coroner Kirsten, of Jersey City, concluded an inquest yesterday on the body of Edwd. Geeman, who was killed by the giving way of a scaffolding at the new St. Peter's Church, in course of erection in Grand-street, Jersey City. The following verdict was rendered: "We find that Edward Geeman came to his death by falling from the roof of the new St. Peter's Church, corner Grand and Van Vorst streets, Jersey City, in consequence of the removal of a brace from under a scaffold on which the deceased had been at work. The removal of the brace by some of the painters was a gross piece of carelessness, although done without foreseeing the fatal consequences that ensued. Such indifference to the safety of life and limb meets our unanimous censure."

Arrest of an Alleged Thief.—A young colored man, named Thomas Demien, was arrested in New-York on Friday night by Officer Becker, of the Newark police, on a charge of having, on the evening previous, entered the hall of the house of W. N. Herrick in the latter city, and stolen therefrom four overcoats valued at $250. A coat belonging to Mr. Herrick was found upon the person of accused, and pawn tickets for two other coats, besides fifteen tickets for other articles, such as velvets, &c. He has served a term of three years and nine months in the State Prison at Trenton, and, it is said, has been an inmate of Sing Sing. Demien was committed to the Essex County jail yesterday to await trial.

Heavy Damages for Slander.—In the Essex County Court, at Newark, yesterday, in the case of Catharine J. Thomas *vs.* Charles H. Meeker, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding $4,000 damages. It appears that the plaintiff is an adopted daughter of defendant's father. The latter, having recently married a second time, went to Europe, and, as is said, invited his adopted daughter to live in the house with his son. Meeker is charged with having ejected the young woman from his house and also using slanderous language. A trial for alleged ejectment will also be had.

The Hoboken Bounty Frauds.—Last evening Theodore Allen, of the late firm of Allen, Hughes & Riley, bounty brokers, (charged with swindling recruits out of $126,000,) was admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000 by United States Commissioner Jackson, of Jersey City. Noah D. Taylor and Charles Francis Trask, of Jersey City, became his sureties.

Concert by the Black Swan Troupe.—A concert will be given by the Black Swan Troupe at Cooper Institute on the evening of Monday the 29th inst. Miss E. T. Greenfield, Miss Kate Lanier and La Petite Swan will appear on the occasion in some of their choicest pieces. Prof. Howard Day will recite two of his own poems, and Mr. Jas. J. Spelman will give a couple of comic songs. The programme comprises selections from Donizetti, Arditi, Verdi, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

Martin, the Alleged Hotel Burner—Arguments of Counsel.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Martin, the alleged hotel burner, came up, by adjournment, before Commissoner Osborn yesterday.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Courtney tested the case for the government.

Mr. Larocque, counsel for the prisoner, produced no witnesses for the defence, but proceeded to present the grounds on which he claimed the discharge of Martin. He said that the government had failed to show that the prisoner had in any case, or in any place, applied the torch with the view to setting fire to the City of New-York; and that it did not follow that, even if it were proved that he had been in the Confederate service, he must necessarily be identified with a conspiracy to commit depredations away from the actual scene of hostilities. If Martin did belong to the Confederate service, and if he had performed service in the Confederate ranks, it was performed in Kentucky, and not in New-York; hence he did not believe that the Commissioner could assume jurisdiction in New-York on the charge of acts which had been performed in the State of Kentucky. The evidence had been insufficient to prove conspiracy under the statutes of the United States. The statute provided that the act of the burning, even if proved, must have contemplated the intent to destroy public documents, docks, arsenals, &c., and there had been no testimony to establish such an intent. There was no proof that if Martin even had part in the firing of the hotels on the night in question, any public records belonging to the United States had been destroyed, or that such documents were in any building which had been fired. He contended that the ground on which the prisoner had been arrested was unconstitutional, and he maintained that the whole case was barren of evidence sufficient to warrant the Commissioner in holding the prisoner for trial.

Mr. Courtney said that counsel had entirely overlooked the warrant on which the prisoner had been arrested. They were not there to prove the guilt of Martin, but to produce evidence on which the Commissioner might base his ground for holding him to await the action of the Grand Jury, and the question to be settled was, whether there was sufficient evidence to hold him. It had been proven that Martin was an officer or soldier in the so-called Confederate States, and that as such officer or soldier he had aided and abetted the rebellion against the government by attempting to set fire to the City of New-York. That prisoner and his confederates had come together and attempted to set fire to the city. They all came here under assumed names. While here they were in conference together; they left together, and they met in Toronto together. There they had all been in conference with Jacob Thompson. Mr. Courtney described who Jacob Thompson was, and charged that he was the man who had sent $25,000 to Ben. Wood to enable him to disseminate rebellious sentiments through the columns of the *Daily News*. In Toronto Martin admitted—boasted, that he had himself set fire to three places in this city. He asked if there could be any doubt, under these circumstances, that Martin had set fire to any place? Was there not evidence sufficient to hold him? Could there be any question about that? It must be remembered that the success of that nefarious and unmanly plot to burn this city would undoubtedly have been followed by the recognition of the so-called Confederacy. If Martin had occasion for his black bag—if it contained only his linen necessary for him in travel, why did he not come back and get it? Why did he not come back and get his gold? If, as counsel alleged, Martin had gone to Philadelphia from this city, before going to Toronto, the onus of proof of that fact fell to him and not to the government. Mr. Courtney cited the law on the very class of cases to which that of Martin belonged, and concluded by submitting that enough of testimony was now before the Commissioner to warrant him in holding the prisoner.

Mr. Larocque responded to the argument of Mr. Courtney, reviewing the points which he had presented for the government, and asked the Commissioner to discharge Martin.

The Commissioner said that, owing to the variety of objections which had been raised by the counsel for the prisoner, he would be obliged to take time to carefully review the testimony before him, and therefore reserved his decision.

A New Case of Cruelty on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Another case of cruelty on board ship came up before Commissioner Osborn yesterday afternoon. The complainant is Peter NcNeil, a seaman. He charges the captain of the ship *Carlisle*, Luther C. Hopkins, with cruelty and abuse on board the ship while on the high seas.

The following is the testimony of the complainant: I know the defendant; he was Captain of the ship *Carlisle*; the ship last came from Greenock, Scotland; I was an able seaman on board; we left Greenock on the 28th of October; about two weeks after we sailed I had a difficulty with defendant; it was about the 7th of November; there were seven men in the watch below; at 12½ o'clock we were called on deck; it was our watch below; I asked the mate what I was kept on deck for; he said it was none of my business, and for me to go up and scrape iron hoops on the mainmast; the mate and another man had some difficulty, and the mate ran in and got a revolver and came out and shot at me twice; the first time he did not hit me; from the second shot a ball passed through my arm, which has been taken out since I came on shore; the defendant then came out and ran at me, and said, "What is the matter?" and caught me by the throat, and knocked my head on deck, and said: "I will blow your brains out;" defendant let me up from the deck in about three minutes, and I was taken into the forecastle; I staid in the forecastle that night and next day, and the following day and night; then the mate came to the forecastle and said if I did not come out he would put a rope round my neck and pull me out, and from that time I never got my watch below at all; I was kept constantly on the lookout; that was more than three weeks; I do not think I got four hours' sleep from that time; on one occasion he tied a belaying pin to my sore arm, and I could not bear it; he then sent me up the rigging and made me hold on by my sore arm, and when the Captain came out of the cabin I complained, and he said then to come down and lie down on the rail.

Cross-examined—I said nothing to the Captain; I did not call him a ——— ———; the boatswain, and carpenter and third mate and a lot more of the crew were present; the Captain were present; I cannot tell whether there was more than four sailors present; the captain said "I'll shoot you, you called the mate a ——— ———;" the difficulty which took place occupied about ten minutes; there was excitement.

Case adjourned till Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

The Ship Neptune Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

The case of Captain Peabody of the ship *Neptune*, came up, by adjournment, before Commissioner Stilwell yesterday afternoon.

Levi Cox testified that a few days after Christmas Richards, the complainant, was at the wheel with him; the wheel kicked; he was at the lee wheel; I was at the weather wheel; it threw him over the wheel; the Captain came running up first; the mate came after him; the Captain said "There is no great harm done; at any rate send him down to the cabin," the mate went to him and told him to get up and go down to the cabin; while he was hobbling along on the lee side, the mate came behind him and kicked him, and said "you are always asleep at the wheel;" he was then taken down into the cabin, but what was done there I cannot say; I saw Richards after he came out of the cabin; he was laid up some time; he was of no account afterward; I saw afterward two or three bruises on his hands; I could not say whether he was asleep at the wheel or not. The witness was examined as to assaults on Richards at other times during the passage.

John Johnson, testified: I was a passenger on board the *Neptune*; I saw a difficulty between the Captain and Richards on the morning of the 24th of December; the men were pumping; Capt. Peabody came out of the cabin and ran to the pumps with a belaying-pin in his hands; he rushed through the crowd of men at the pump and beat Richards on the head and arms with the pin; he beat him very hard; struck him perhaps a dozen blows; it would kill me if I were to get it; he called him a ——; he told him to pull; Richards' forehead was cut; he stuck to the ropes, but did not pull much; he could not; I saw Richards on the 27th of December near the cabin; the Captain asked him what he wanted there; he said, to see the doctor; the Captain knocked him down and called him a big-headed ———; the Captain made a pause till Richards got up and struggled along the best way he could, holding on to the bulwarks till he made his way to the forecastle; I saw the Captain beat him repeatedly afterward, but cannot say the date.

The witness was cross-examined by Judge Beebe, but elicited nothing additional.

The examination was adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock.

Benefit of a Good Character.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Ann Brogan was put on trial, charged with attempting to pass counterfeit fifty cent stamps. The case made out by the prosecution was that the accused went into a store in Myrtle-avenue, and making a purchase, offered five fifty cent stamps in payment. Being told that they were bad, she paid other money. Going into another store, she made another purchase, and again offered them, and on their being declared bad again, gave good money. A policeman who had watched her thereupon arrested her, and it was claimed that she told different stories as to where she got the stamps.

For the defence it was shown that the girl had but recently come to this country, and was extremely illiterate; had lived only in two families, both of which gave her an excellent character—the gentleman in whose family she lived at the time having given bail for her, and still retained her as a servant in his family, and her counsel urged her acquittal on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence of guilty knowledge and intent.

The jury took this view of the case, and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

For the government, Mr. Perry; for defendant, Messrs. Hurst and Whitney.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 20.

By Justice Sutherland.

Charles Reichhold *vs.* Barbara Reichhold; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Joseph Nickerson *vs.* Baylis Sanford; motion denied, without costs, and order to show cause discharged. The people *ex rel.* Richard O'Brien *vs.* John Healy, Robinson Kinney, Leary, McGrath, Green, O'Callaghan, Ridley, Cook, Russell and Smith, members of the Board of Councilmen of New-York City; motion for attachment against defendants granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 20.

By Justice Barbour.

John Schweizkert *vs.* Caroline Schweizkert: motion for alimony dismissed. Louisa Brerhuebacker, *vs.* John Kramer; motion granted. John Perriman, *vs.* George F. Nesbitt; order granted. Catharine Delehanty, *vs.* Edward Delehanty; motion for reference granted. August Baumann, *vs.* George Kramer; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Lawrence *vs.* Townsend; order to be resettled, and to be as originally determined upon.

Court of Special Sessions,

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

QUITE A SCENE.

Elizabeth Smith and Emma Jones were charged with lifting four balmoral skirts, the property of Thos. Loughlran, of No. 313 Canal-street. Emma Jones pleaded guilty. Mrs. Smith, who had a baby in her arms, pleaded not guilty. The case was rather interesting. The prisoner Jones said she stole the skirts; that she took the lady, Smith, in with her; that Mrs. Smith had no knowledge whatever that she would steal, when the larceny was committed; she committed the larceny without her associate's knowledge. But the law reads that a concert of action is sufficient to convict; that is, if the two come in together, talk together, and leave together, it is enough to warrant conviction. In this case complainant swore they came in together, looked at the skirts together, and, in his opinion, Mrs. Smith so handled the skirts that it gave the other a chance to steal. The charge against the accused was stealing four skirts worth $10. The complainant said that he would not have arrested the thieves if they had given his employer $50 for the four skirts. The woman Smith was found guilty, but judgment in her case was suspended by Judge Dowling, who said the witness was as bad as the thief; in the case of Jones, she was sent two months to the Penitentiary.

A PARTNERSHIP DIFFICULTY.

Daniel C. Robbins was charged with shoving out of his place of business Edward A. Lovejoy, and, after having done so, hastening Mr. Lovejoy's departure down stairs from the second story with a kick. From the evidence elicited on the trial, it appears that complainant and defendant were in partnership in the drug business up to the first of January. The copartnership expired with December, and the clerks were given their choice to go with Mr. Lovejoy or remain with Mr. Robbins. But Mr. Lovejoy, after the partnership had terminated, went back to Mr. Robbins' establishment to give directions to the clerks. He claimed that he had a right to go there, although he had received notice that he should not come on the premises. The upshot of this forcible appearance on the premises was that Mr. L. was kicked out of the store. He had been warned that he would be thus served. The Court acquitted the defendant, remarking that the subject was a matter that should be settled in a civil court.

AN INDEFATIGABLE OFFICER.

Henry Stevens, a very rough-looking young man, was charged by Sergeant George H. Webb, of the Sixteenth Precinct, with attempted larceny from the person. The officer said that on the 17th inst. he was walking down Broadway, when at Eighth-street he saw the prisoner stand at a clothing store, and act as if he meant to steal a coat. Prisoner had a companion with him, who signaled to him when there was danger. Believing he was a thief, he followed him from five in the afternoon till half-past seven, from Eighth-street to Fulton-street and Broadway, where he caught the prisoner attempting to pick a pocket. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

A HEARTLESS ROBBERY.

Augustus Fenderson, a very respectable looking gentleman, aged 36, pleaded guilty to stealing a bag of clothing worth about $6, the property of an emigrant named Thomas Long. Complainant said he advertised for a situation, and received an answer purporting to come from defendant. He had an interview with prisoner in a groggery, and he told him to leave his bundle with him while he went to procure his references. The bundle was left with the prisoner, who immediately went and pledged all that it contained, and forgetting where he had met his victim, went back to the same store and got drunk and was arrested. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Passengers Sailed.

Jan. 20.—*In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg*—Thomas Herran, John Allyn, H. P. Page, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Wilh. Helmke and sister, Pittsburgh; John F. Schultze, St. Louis; J. E. Lassig, New-York; Clemens Nieckach, Fred. Weise, Belleville; J. Chantegrel, New-Orleans; Louis Wangersheim, Harry Voges, Chicago; Hy. Schrader, St. Louis; Mr. Bach, Peru; L. Ch. Grebe, Reading; Thomas James McArthur, Daniel Elias, Conrad Eifert, Chas. Ott, Jul. Montzheimer, Joh. Frank, New-York; Carl Koenneeke, St. Louis; Ad. Gottsleben, Indianapolis; M. Gerschel, New-York; Joh. Steis, Pittsburgh; H. Fischer, New-York; Lorenz Eckart, Baltimore; Gottlieb Baeger, Milwaukee; Mrs. L. Krause, Conrad Kurz, Val. Malze, Kilian Reiss, S. von Bontani, Hy. N. Sass, Albert Bahlig, New-York; J. G. Jackie, Cincinnati; Joh. Lefrank, Ph. Baumgart, A. Nell, R. Seligmann, John Schroeder, New-York, and others in the steerage.

Jan. 20.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss Goddard, Mrs. and Miss Williams, John Brinsdon, Thomas McGraw, James Bolland, James Brooke, England; George Farmer, John Hope, Mrs. Keys, Montreal; Mr. Lafrican, Montreal; B. Lockwood, R. A. Coe, John Schlesinger, Geo. W. Herrick, Daniel Harpen, Mr. Potter, New-York; H. Attrill, Wm. Oakley, Alex. Jacob, James Carlin, James Durragh and wife, L. M. Hall and wife, M. Levi, N. Lovel, Mr. Reddell, H. T. McConville, J. P. Murlin, and others in the steerage.

Jan. 20.—*In steamship Louisiana, for Queenstown and Liverpool*—Mrs. Higgins, nurse and 2 children. James H. Lynch, James McCarthy, O. O'Larey, B. O'Rielly, Mrs. E. Wellock, Chas. Sussner, Wm. Dunn, and others in the steerage.

In Steamship Flambeau, for Savannah, Ga.—A. O. Rowe, J. L. Green, G. F. Barney, Mr. Steinhauer, Mrs. De Lap and two children, Mrs. H. R. May and child, M. S. James, T. R. Summers, C. W. Carpenter, lady and two children and servant, Morris Fitzgerald, J. B. McDaniels, W. P. McDaniels, M. Selmenoz, S. Link, wife and three children, Mrs. H. West, Henry Bohme, B. Mulligan, J. E. Cozzens, J. P. Williams, H. Enyelke, C. P. Conway, T. O. Plunkett, T. H. Rogers, Aug. Zeller, T. P. Johnston, Theodore Gardner, G. B. Hunt, J. Zimmerman, A. K. Wilson and lady, J. Neafie, J. P. Benjamin, Alsem Drake, W. B. Livermore, lady and child, and 31 in the steerage.

In Steamship Star of the Union, for New Orleans—Mrs. J. H. Meredith and friend, Benj. Souder, Jasper C. Osborne, Mrs. Price and son, Chas. Barber, Adam Hunter, A. W. Broadhead, S. T. Green, Mr. B. Bloomfield, wife, six children and nurse, Lieut. Mason Jackson, Lieut. James P. Brown and servant, Mrs. Mason, L. C. Weed, B. F. Tuttle, Miss A. Beardsley, Mrs. L. C. Weed, Miss E. Kyland, Miss Peabody, Miss A. Irving, Mr. Haskett, Alex. Newton, Mrs. Capt. N. B. Palmer, Miss Capron, Mr. Adams, R. Gray, James Haines, Miss H. Haines, Aug. Disbrow and son, Mrs. Nestler and daughter, Mr. Smythe and lady, Henry Jennings, Jas. Wilcox and lady, Mr. Warren and servant, Hortense Cecil and sister, F. H. Lawrence, F. A. Carlyle, Frank Raleigh, Geo. V. King, and others.

Per Steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah, Ga.—Mrs. McNeilly, Capt. W. B. King, John Craig, G. G. Barlow, J. J. Graves, E. G. Burnett, Wm. Rogers, J. N. Brower, J. N. Britton, L. Caesar, Wm. Alsop and wife, Mrs. L. Smith and child, O. B. Smith, F. Myers, C. H. Howe, E. Mezeros, H. D. Hawley, H. A. Poor, J. H. Jamison, J. Holdredge, Three Sisters of Mercy, H. Cox, H. D. Green, P. Sheldon, wife and child; Mrs. A. Fraser and daughter, M. Morrell, J. W. Burrows, H. O. Webb, P. Woolson and wife, Mr. Hanley, C. Allison, E. W. Brooks and wife, E. A. Flint, J. Spalding, J. B. Robinson, Capt. D. C. Child, G. W. Hooker, Mr. Seely, H. S. Truslow, A. Sparkman, S. E. Peck, W. Hutchinson, E. W. Brown, wife and child, B. Williams, W. S. Jones, J. Mateer, C. E. Cook, L. W. Adams, J. F. Ogden, Jas. Price, G. W. Peck, wife and child, C. W. Gilbert and wife, E. B. Marsh, wife, and child, J. C. Hatch, Mr. Eldridge, wife and child, Miss S. B. Eldridge, H. Oldfield, S. M. Barton, W. J. Seabury, J. W. Griermann, L. W. Fox, B. Johnson, H. E. Wildman, J. Baily, and 28 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 20.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mrs. C. Chapman, Mr. E. Godean, Mrs. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ingham, B. Barnard, P. Kitching, Mr. Mott, W. Symmington, Thos. Symmington, Mr. Laureque, L. and R. Valdes, J. G. Steery, Mr. Cooper, A. Feeney, Mr. Hirons, Mr. Evans, Miss Wood, John and Chas. Evans, Mrs. W. Connah, Mr. Dowthwaite, Henry Moffatt, J. T. Mesham, John Welland, Thos. Johnson, T. Burns, Mr. Earles, Mr. Hodges, Miss Croft, J. W. King, Mr. and Mrs. Corbet and infant, Mr. P. Enri, Mr. Cavanagh, Mr. Burman, and 187 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 5 04 | Moon sets... 10 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 11 11 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Arago, Gadsden, Havre, New-York and Havre Steamship Co.; Louisiana, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steam Navigation Co.; Fung Shuey, Hildreth, New-Orleans, R. Lowden; Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, M. O. Roberts; New-York, Horner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Star of the Union, Blanchard, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Flambeau, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; San Jacinto, Loveland, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, Arthur Leary; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Small; Cuba, Sundberg, Baltimore; Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston, A. Leary; Zodiac, Childs, Beaufort, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Adele, Bouteile, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Ships American Union, Moore, Mobile, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; M. R. Ludwig, Harding, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Ed. Hill, (Br.,) Kibby, Sisal, Peterson & Bajou; Mary Ann, Korte, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Sir G. F. Seymour, (Br.,) Watlington, Trinidad, Port Spain, Jones & Lough; Faugh-a-Ballah, (Br.,) Doyle, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs G. W. Baxter, Freethey, Darien, Thompson & Hunter; A. Bradshaw, Allen, Nuevitas, B. F. Small & Co.; Lady Franklin, (Br.,) Morrison, Demerara, Penniston & Co.; J. B. Elliot, Murphy, Sagua, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Eldona, Smith, Liverpool, W. F. Schmid's Son; Violet, Adams, Pensacola, I. B. Gager.

Schooners E. T. Smith, Cowley, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; J. H. Lockwood, Dill, Newbern, Van Brunt & Slaght; Noah H. Brown, Tate, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Co.; Madison Holmes, Ireland, Lavacca and Indianola, Thomas & Holmes; M. P. Hudson, Pennington, Fort Jefferson, Fla., N. L. McCready & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, A. Abbott; Arctic, Hicks, St. Mar..s, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Daybreak, Cousins, Charleston, Brown & Vanderbilt.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Dec. 31, via Southampton 4th inst., with mdse. and 258 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Arrived off Sandy Hook 20th at noon, and took the mud, where she remained until dark. 17th, lat. 42 30, lon. 58 30, signalized Br. steamship Union, hence for London.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Jan. 3, and Queenstown 5th, at 12:30 P. M., with mdse. and 224 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Granada, Baxter, Charleston 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Vixen, Sherrill, Newbern with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Sissiboo, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lawry, Montevideo 60 ds., with hides, etc., to master. Encountered heavy N. and N. E. gales on the coast. 13th inst., lat. 34 10, lon. 73 30, fell in with schr. Emma L. Day, of Camden, N. J., Adams, from Newbern, N. C., for New-York, waterlogged and rudder gone; had waterway badly stove. Took from her the Captain, wife and son, and brought them to this port. Capt. A. reports having encountered a heavy gale from N. E. Jan. 7, which lasted 5 ds., during which he received the above damage. The E. L. D. was 8 years old, and owned by Jas. Day, Daniel Day and others, at Camden, N. J.

Bark Laura & Gertrude, (Brem.,) Poppelbaum, Bremen 90 ds., with mdse. and 364 passengers to Kremelberg & Co. Has had a continuation of W. and N. W. gales. Had 12 deaths, 7 children and 5 adults. The above vessel has been reported as spoken, and as having but 10 ds. provisions on board when 60 ds. out. Capt. Poppelbaum says he made no such statement, and although he has had unusually long passage, still has provisions enough to last 3 weeks. Dec. 14, no lat., &c., spoke Br. brig Acme, Hamilton, from Shields for New-Haven, 60 ds. out, (since arr. at Newport, R. I.,) who reported having picked up the crew of Br. ship Cap Rouge. Supplied the Acme with provisions.

Brig Romaine, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Card, Montevideo Nov. 15, via St. Thomas Jan. 4, with hides to master. The bark Relief, of Windsor, N. S., Burke, from St. Vincent for Europe, put into St. Thomas Jan. 3, with spars sprung and loss of sails.

Brig T. W. Rowland, Morrish, Palermo Nov. 17, with fruit to John Swan. Had heavy westerly gales between lon. 65 and 68 and lat. 30, split sails, started head-rails and carried away mainstays. Jan. 13, lat. 30 58, lon. 67, spoke a Swedish bark, 48 ds. from Malaga for New-York.

Brig Ellen, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Wilson, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Zampa, (of Machias,) Johnson, Martinique 28 ds., with sugar to T. M. Mayhew & Co. Heavy weather the entire passage. Been 15 ds. N. of Halifax. Morning of 16th went ashore near Cranberry Inlet, N. J., and was got off 19th by the Coast wrecking Co.

Schr. Lavinia Bell, ———, Virginia, with oysters. Had very heavy weather; lost mainsail and mainboom.

Schr. Ozell, (Br.,) Cathcart, Para 27 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to Jas. Bishop & Co.

Schr. L. Audenried, Kempton, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse. to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. H. B. Mann, Weaver, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. S. F. Baker, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse. to Fowle & Co.

Schr. Wanata, Hawkins, Beaufort, N. C., with mdse. to Fowle & Co.

Schr. John Rose, (of Brookhaven,) Fournier, Havana 17 ds., with fruit to Abbott.

Schr. Bonnetta, (Br.,) Clark, Port William, via Holmes' Hole, 23 ds., with potatoes to G. F. Penniston.

Schr. Ocean Bird, Marsh, Cornwallis, via Holmes' Hole, 19 ds., with potatoes to G. F. Penniston.

Schr. J. P. Wetherbee, Bragg, Washington, N. C.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Below.

Ship Granite State, 88 ds. from Callao.
Ship Glad Tidings, 62 ds. from Liverpool.
Ship Haze, from San Francisco.
Bark Olhers, (Brem.,) 60 ds. from Bremen.
Bark Norge, from Palermo.
Also 3 ships and 2 barks, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamers Arago, Louisiana, City of Baltimore, New-York, Santiago de Cuba, Starlight, San Jacinto, Star of the Union, Borussia, Flambeau, El Cid, Hatteras, Cuba, Nereus.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 20—Arr. brigs Stromness, from Belize; Crimea, from Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

The Frying-pan Lightship has drifted from her anchorage, and is now at Charleston.

The bark reported in yesterday's edition as the Lunecaleta, is the Imaculata.

The consignees of brig Mary E. Rowland, arrived 19th, are Floyd, Newins & Price, and not as before reported.

Spoken, &c.

New-York—bark, from Palermo for New-York, Jan. 7, lat. 30 50, lon. 67.

Salamander—ship, from London for ——, 34 ds. out, Dec. 6, lat. 20 52, lon. 29 30.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 17.—Arr. bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Havens, Oxuma, Bahamas 2d inst., for Boston; brig Rolerson, Scott, Charleston 4th inst., of and for Boston; schr. Planet, (Br.,) Shannon, St. Marc, Hayti, 25th ult., for Boston; left no Am. vessels in that port; brig Elsie, Cary, sld. 24th ult. for Boston. The Planet experienced very heavy weather during the passage; 9th inst., in a gale from N. E., lost deck-load of logwood; 11th, lat. 35 15, lon. 71, fell in with schr. Drain Smith, Borden, from Georgetown, D. C., of and for Fall River, in distress, leaking badly, with loss of foremast, mainsail and storm-sails, having taken the N. E. gale of the 7th off Barnegat; took off crew, 8 in number, and transferred them at this port to the revenue cutter Miami, Tompkins, to be landed at Newport; also arr. schrs. Wm. Pickering, Quinn, Wilmington, N. C., via Newport, for Boston; Wings of the Morning, of Waldoboro, McFarland, Wilmington, N. C., for do.; has experienced heavy weather during the entire passage; 5th inst., lat. 35 55, lon. 74 44, in a gale from N. W. to N. N. E., lost deck-load of 200 bbls. resin; also arr. schr. John Sleesman, Banks, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; steam revenue cutter Balupent, Fengar, on a cruise via Provincetown.

Sld. schrs. Mary S. Lunt and Ella; brigs S. H. Farley and Amelia.

Jan. 18—Arr. brig American Union, Smith, of and from New-Orleans 28th ult. for Boston; schrs. Hiawatha, of Rockland, Ingraham, from Charleston 3d inst. for Boston; B. F. Sparks, Nicholson, and Mary E. Nason, Wiley, from Nansemond, Va., for Boston; A. J. Dyer, Rogers, from Elizabethport for Boston; Sardinian, Holbrook, from Newcastle, Del., for Salem; Ida Blake, from Baltimore for Portsmouth; S. H. Hammond, Paine, from Boston for Philadelphia.

Sld. U. S. steamer Patuxent; bark Andes; schrs. Hiawatha, B. F. Sparks, Mary E. Nason, Aid, Sardinian.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Jan. 2, brig Tupper, for New-York Jan. 3; bark R. Murray, Jr., for do. in 10 days.

[PER ASIA.]

Arr. from New-York, Frederica, at Bristol; Frank Lovett, at Antwerp; Concordia, at Bilboa; Fides, at Cadiz; Giulia, at Leghorn; Lainetos, at Marseilles; Ashburton and Wm. Rathbone, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, "Albott Reading," at Liverpool.

Mem.—The Paramount, at Colensay, dismasted, was from Galveston and not from Boston.

Men were engaged in saving cargo from the Palinurus, ashore near Holyhead.

The Guy Mannering, previously reported safe at Oban, is a total wreck near Iona. 17 of the crew were drowned and the Captain is missing.

The Gen. Shepley, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was at Queenstown, with loss of sails and leaky.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 133, Jan. 20, 1866.
8, 74, 41, 30, 16, 72, 53, 42, 60, 52, 10, 13, 5.

KENTUCKY—Class H, Jan. 20, 1866.
41, 18, 23, 77, 32, 24, 37, 58, 55, 70, 66, 68, 67.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 33, Jan. 20, 1866.
78, 63, 19, 20, 25, 44, 76, 52, 45, 48, 38, 39, 67.

SHELBY—Class No. 34, Jan. 20, 1866.
3, 23, 54, 78, 65, 15, 35, 59, 29, 76, 33, 75, 43.

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